THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXV. NO. 2. LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1894. PRICE ONE CENT.

FIRST EDITION

For later telegraphic and local news see Second Edition.

MOODY IS HERE

Opened His Revival to Many Thousands.

BRANCH STREET RINK TWICE PACKED WITH HUMANITY.

Crusade Under Direction of Evangelical Churches.

The great revivalist, Dwight L. Moody, opened his series of meetings at the old rink on Branch street, yesterday afternoon, with over 3000 persons in the audience. So big an audience was it that the management was obliged to announce an overflow meeting in the Branch street church.

Previous to Mr. Moody's remarks prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Rev. Mr. Millington and Rev. Dr. Seymour. Then the famous Moody faced the great audience.

His first request was that all the windows be raised, wraps and overcoats removed, if anybody desired to leave before the end of the service, he wanted them to get as near the door as possible, so that in making their exit they might create less disturbance. His remarks were couched in simple language, appealing directly to the audience.

He opened with a brief talk on prayer which he said every man, woman and child can do. He treated the elements of true prayer, and had a word of advice, for those who at times became discouraged. "The first element of prayer is adoration; then the confession of sins. The next is restitution." In connection with this he related an example pertinent to his remarks, and dwelt for some time on this element.

The Evening Service.

The evening service drew another large crowd. Rev. Mr. Huntington offered prayer. Mr. Jacobs sang a hymn and then another prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Adams.

Mr. Moody announced that afternoon services will be held at 3 o'clock and the evening services at 7 o'clock.

He then asked all who were christians to rise and the majority of those present arose. He then said he wanted to speak to the christian people present and devoted himself mainly to the work of the Lord.

Once in speaking of the saloons he said, "I suppose you have them here." "Yes, we have 77 legalized saloons" shouted Rev. Hugh Montgomery.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Moody pronounced the benediction and the meeting dispersed.

Some Details.

The street railway has arranged to run special cars from the square to the rink during the services, at five minute time. It is estimated that the daily attendance will exceed 6000.

CHRISTMAS.

Presents of money to England, Ireland and Scotland for Christmas at the Money Order Office, 324 Market Street corner of Worthen, payable at any bank in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

James F. O'Donnell,

Agent, Lowell, Mass.

Cor. of Worthen and Market Sts.

$1 Buys the biggest load of mill kindling in the city; all cut and ready for the stove. Orders by postal promptly attended to. Edward Cogger & Co., 155 Church st.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John McManus to John J. Donovan and William J. Coughlin, dated the twenty-first day of December, A. D., 1891, and recorded with Middlesex North District Registry of Deeds, book 229, page 463, and by said John J. Donovan and William J. Coughlin assigned to the Lowell Trust company by deed of assignment dated December, A. D. 1891, and recorded in said registry, book 229, page 470, and for breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage deed, the Lowell Trust company will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D., 1894, at three o'clock in the afternoon all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed: being a certain piece of land with buildings thereon, situate in said Lowell on the westerly side of a lane or passageway, extending southerly from Pine street and bounded and described as follows; to wit:—Beginning at a stake at the northeasterly corner of the premises and at the southeasterly corner of land of John Sayers and at a point in the centre of said lane or passageway distant about two hundred and thirty-five feet from land of Robert Johnson, thence running southerly through the centre of said lane on land of one Hanafin and land of one Stevens two hundred feet more or less to a stake at other land of John Sayers; thence westerly on said last mentioned land two hundred and sixty feet to land now or formerly of one Gaudette; thence northerly on said last mentioned land bounded by a stone wall two hundred feet to a stake at the southwesterly corner of other land of said John Sayers and at the northwesterly corner of premises, thence easterly on last mentioned land about two hundred and eighty-five feet to the point of beginning, containing fifty-four thousand five hundred square feet more or less.

Terms made known at time of sale.

LOWELL TRUST COMPANY.
Assignee of said Mortgage.

LOWELL, Dec. 3d, 1894.

Do you need any?
Shall you buy any?

SLEIGHS.

We have 100 of them in stock. They are all right, so are the prices.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD.
Central Street.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

The Millerites as Office Crabbers and Usurpers.

OPINIONS OF THE BOSTON HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

Sparks on the Council Ticket in Ward Three.

There is little change in the political situation since Saturday. Investigation proves that there is not much foundation for the rumor of democratic defection in the councilmanic contest in Ward Six. Mr. Thompson, the republican nominee is not very enthusiastic in his candidacy and will not fight for the place. He does not think it worth fighting for. Mr. Sullivan is the candidate who is supposed to be the butt of opposition but he will undoubtedly be elected. There will be no backsliders this year.

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The liberal republicans of the city are not falling into line very rapidly and it would be difficult to understand how they could since Mr. Miller in his speech at the convention designated the old line republicans a ring and felicitated himself that the "ring" had to go. It is an undoubted fact that the republican machine has been smashed but a much worse one has taken its place.

The "ring" which now obtains is sworn to secrecy and holds its meeting behind bolted doors. The members deny their affiliation with the order and plot in secret what they will do in public.

Speaking of the situation the local correspondent of the Sunday Herald, who is a prominent Vesper man, says: "A bitter, rancorous fight is the prospect ahead of 90,000 people whose every interest is to live together in peace and harmony. Such a contest cannot be without lamentable consequences. As Lowell felt for 20 years the effect of the Know-nothing agitation, so the fight of the present petty, ridiculous quarrel on religious lines will leave its traces on the present generation."

But a plainer, more accurate or more forcible statement of the situation it would be difficult to make than is contained in the following from the same source:

The real essence of the A. P. A. movement is not religious, not sectarian, but rather political, just as the populist, socialist and political propaganda is political. The aim is the offices. This has been the constant theme of their most vociferous spokesman. In his all inclusive hyperbole of bigotry, which has swept Catholics, Unitarians and Universalists into a common class with police court drunkards, as the objects of his undiscriminating intolerance, he, no longer ago than last Sunday, from his pulpit, restated in so many words this incidental purpose of political spoliation. At the Raboteau meeting in Huntington hall, one of the speakers, a local clergyman, predicted with great confidence that the order would elect the next president. And as to Mr. Miller himself, it is doubtful if he would be ever heard of as a candidate for mayor had he sold as much grain to the city last year as a rival firm who had a representative in the city government.

At least, a jealousy, growing out of such a circumstance, was the only inference to be drawn from his remarks upon the matter. The people, however, last year pronounced upon the transaction which he criticized properly enough, condemning any action by which an individual, trusted with the interests of his constituents, turned his position to his own account. Some of the A. P. A., and apparently influential, are disappointed politicians. There is nothing of disinterestedness apparent about any of the order. Adroit politicians have made tools of them, and they have shown themselves just as gullible as other people. The idea is to fill the offices with men of their kind, and their methods thus far have failed to show any moral scrupulousness exceeding that of any other class of politicians.

The Millerites are making deals of all kinds to hold Brousseau, Turcotte and other leaders of the French citizens in hopes that they will swing the entire vote of that element. Promises are not as binding as oaths. Several business men have already lost patronage on account of being identified with "pulling" the French vote for Miller and his ticket.

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Such men as Hon. C. D. Palmer, Hon. George F. Richardson, Fred Woodies, Rev. Dr. Greene, Al. Crowell, Alderman Lovejoy, Col. Bennett, E. B. Conant, Freem. Puffer, Alderman Stanley, Larkin T. Trull, C. C. Hutchinson, Willis P. Burbank, Clarence Coburn and hundreds of other prominent citizens are all to be sent to the rear in politics. They are not to be trusted in the opinion of the Millerites.

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Mr. Miller was hunting up Mr. Kileski in Ward Six yesterday. As Mr. Kileski is outside the breastworks it is strange that Mr. Miller would condescend to consult with him.

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The names of Thomas J. Sparks and William H. Penn have been put upon the republican councilmanic ticket in place of Thomas H. Husband and E. J. Lovejoy of Ward Three.

City Council Committees.

The following committees of the city government will meet tomorrow afternoon: Police, at 2 o'clock; streets and fire department, at 2.30; sewers, lighting and commons, at 3; and printing at 3.30.

Chance for Enterprise.

A Centralville resident says he believes an expressman could do a good business this winter by delivering city water drawn at Davis corner, (which is driven well water) to residents of Centralville. A nominal sum a week would in the aggregate amount to considerable for the expressman.

The Reform Club Anniversary.

The Lowell Reform club will observe its anniversary on January 14th, with a concert, ball and banquet, to be held in Columbia hall.

The affair will be complimentary to the members of the club and of the Ladies' auxiliary.

Two December Weddings.

The following intentions were recorded at the city clerk's office today: Joseph F. Slater 60, to Mary E. Bachelder 36. Theophilus Belleville 32, to Celina Bellevence 43.

Why Not.

If you are economizing why not look over your printing bills and see if you are not paying too much for printing. Call at this office and get prices on your work, and see if we cannot save money for you.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There was a $10,000 fire at Portland, Me.

Major General Stephen G. Burbridge died in Brooklyn.

Eight cattle and two horses perished in a fire at Brimfield, Mass.

The northern part of Port au Prince was burned by revolutionists.

Bond investment swindlers in Philadelphia are to be put on trial.

Another bank defalcation was discovered in Williamsburg, N. Y.

The Westboro (Mass.) bicycle plant was sold to an English syndicate.

Dr. Edward J. Lee of Hartford is to be tried a second time for murder.

Bangor defeated Portland for the Maine school football championship, 8 to 4.

Arthur Irwin is to manage the Philadelphia ball team again this season.

Hovas are willing to concede much to avoid a war with the French.

Allan line steamers are to run between Boston and Glasgow via Portland, Me.

The November treasury statement would be very poor but for bond sales.

A young Englishman in Penacook, N. H., is said to have fallen heir to $200,000.

Secretary Carlisle has decided to issue gold certificates of deposit when requested.

George Miller, one of the Jefferson Borden mutineers, died in Maine state prison.

Harry Monkhouse has varioloid, and all the "Gaiety Girl" company must be vaccinated.

There is a belief among Washington diplomats that Prince Li will be China's next ruler.

Three cars of a freight train were derailed at Canton Junction, Mass. No one was injured.

The Taunton (Mass.) Electric Railway Company secured an extension of its franchise in Dighton.

Germany's new tobacco taxation bill fixes the duty on foreign tobacco at 40 marks per 100 kilos.

A 2-year-old grandson of Grover Case of Avon, Conn., fell into a tub of hot water and was scalded to death.

Three others beside Seeley and Baker are implicated in the National Shoe and Leather bank defalcation.

Authorities at Washington are much chagrined over Admiral Carpenter's action in leaving Tien-Tsin.

Daniel H. Lewis and Julia Danzell, charged with incendiarism at Cottage City, Mass., were held for trial.

The new St. Marias Home for working girls of Providence, the gift of Joseph Banigan, was opened for public inspection.

Timothy Knowles, a night switchman in the employ of the Consolidated Railroad company, was killed at a blind crossing in Providence.

Charles Pinard, a caterer and hotel keeper, of Newport, R. I., is dead. He was a Republican, serving two terms in the legislature.

The last of this month the Ammen ram will be taken from Bath, Me., to the Charlestown navy yard, to be put in condition for service.

George B. Albee, a citizen of Cumberland, Me., claims to have been set upon, beaten and robbed of $75, near Falmouth, by two masked men.

The People's Club.

The entertainment at the women's branch of the People's club Saturday evening was given under the direction of Miss L. Anna Ware. The program was as follows; Piano duet, Misses Mabel and Blanch Miller; vocal solo, Miss Edith Nevers; reading, Maggie Elvin; banjo solo, Dr. Snyder; piano solo, Mabelle Chaplin; mandolin club Misses Welsh, Heath, Goodfellow and George; reading, Miss Winnifred Kneeland; cornet solo, Miss Gertrude Pratt; vocal solo, Mrs. L. H. Hartley; reading, Margie Elven; banjo solo, Dr. Snyder; mandolin club, Misses Welch Annie Woodside, Mabel Miller, Millie McDavitt.

From Revivals to Polo.

It is expected that after the Moody meetings end the Branch street rink will be used as a skating rink and roller polo will be revived.

Two Good Events.

The Mathew Temperance Institute will hold a sociable Thursday evening, December 13, and a smoke talk, Tuesday evening, Dec 20.

Incompetents to the Fore.

Nothing affords a better proof of the unexpectedness of the Republican victories in Democratic states than the motley aggregation of unfit, untried and incapable representatives who have been elected to congress. Had success been anticipated these callow and inconspicuous persons would have had no more chance of going to congress than of straddling the horns of the moon. As it is, there will be the heaviest "strange bedfellow" vote in the next congress ever before gathered together.—Philadelphia Record.

Keep Your Eye on 1896.

This makes the third congressional landslide the Republicans have had in 20 years. History, they say, repeats itself. It will be remembered that the election of the Keifer or Forty-seventh congress, like that of the Reed or Fiftieth congress, was followed two years later by a Democratic victory throughout the country. Look out for a similar reaction in 1896.—St. Louis Republic.

Lucky For the Country.

It's a lucky thing for the country that there's something over two "years more of Grover." So long as he is in the White House the protection robbers will not make great headway in their designs upon the public treasury, for which may we be truly thankful.—Chicago Times.

Mr. Wilson's Successor Measured.

Lemuel Quigg of New York was reelected. He is of the same caliber as Alston G. Dayton, elected to succeed William L. Wilson of West Virginia.—St. Paul Globe.

A Little Big Man.

His getting the speakership this time will come so cheap there's actually a flavor of the bargain counter in Reed's prospects.—Philadelphia Times.

The Calamity Howler.

The calamity men make one dizzy
With their wails, and their howls, and their squeals,
While every one else is kept busy
Turning industry's quickening wheels.
—New York Herald.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., Opp. American House
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

AMONG THE BLUE COATS

POLICE NEWS NOT OF GENEROUS QUANTITY NOWADAYS.

Winter Weather Causes a Decrease in the Amount of Drunkenness—Absence of Crime a Noticeable Thing Just at Present.

The Poles on Williams street had another big row Saturday night which resulted in a stabbing affray. The row was begun in a house and continued on the street. The assailant was Felix Kopycinski who ran a knife through the hand of Sczczepur Kozaysaskijnick. Capt. Moffat and Officer Hickson arrested Felix while the other man was attended by Dr. Ricker. The wound was a bad one and may develop lockjaw.

Officer John Fox reports that on Saturday night he heard cries from the direction of the river near Broughton avenue, followed by the sound like the breaking of ice. He ran to the river and thought he heard the last cry of a drowning man. The ice was broken, but nothing further could be determined.

A woman reports that on Friday night she either saw or thought she saw a man jump into the canal opposite Huntington hall. Information fails to sustain the report.

CAUFFRE--What is it? Where is it?

If you are interested, and would like to know about it, look into J. E. Shanley & Co.'s window on Merrimack street.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING

Of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stickney Observed on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stickney who reside at 53 Third street have arrived at a happy period in life but seldom reached by married couples, namely the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The anniversary came on Saturday and the elderly couple observed it appropriately. No invitations were sent out nor was there any formality to the enjoyable affair, but a large gathering of relatives, old friends and acquaintances were present to tender congratulations and wish a joyous observance to the happy couple. Among those present were their daughter and her husband Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of Lynn and their four children, one of whom is Mr. Fred W. Stickney, the well known architect. The house was a bower of roses and chrysanthemums, the offerings of loving friends and the most noticeable floral offering was a tray of fifty roses which were arranged and shaded off delicately from the richest red to the purest white. Mr. and Mrs. Stickney received their friends assisted by their children, and all united in wishing them many additional happy years of life.

BASEBALL FOR '95.

M. T. I. Gets Ready to Put a Team In the Field.

The base ball association of the Mathew Temperance Institute organized yesterday by electing Patrick F. Nestor, temporary chairman and John J. Cody temporary secretary. A committee was appointed to draw up rules to govern the association. The members of the institute will furnish the club with new uniforms, and all property of the association will be under the control and in the name of the society.

Any player who severs his connection with the society and then rejoins will not be permitted to play on the team during the remainder of that season.

It is proposed to get together a strong amateur ball nine to represent the Matthews on the diamond in 1895. Another meeting of the association will be held next Sunday.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

LYNCH—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Lynch of North Billerica, took place Saturday morning from St. Andrew's church.

FLANAGAN—John J. Flanagan was buried yesterday afternoon from his parents' home, 604 Market street. There was a large attendance at the funeral, and the remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

TREVORS—The funeral of Frederick B. Trevors took place Saturday afternoon from his parents' home, 53 White street and was well attended. Services were conducted by Rev. Willis D. Leland and interment was in Edson cemetery.

DEATHS.

KEAVEY—Michael Keavey, aged 40 years, died last evening at his home, 9 Bowers street. Deceased was a member of the Holy Name society of St. Patrick's church and of Div. 11, A. O. H. He leaves a wife and family.

KENNEALLY—Kate Kenneally, aged 40 years, died Saturday morning at her home in the rear of 10 Salem street. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and well attended. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery where the committal service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Leonard.

SMITH—George Smith, aged 55 years, died yesterday at his home, 328 Varnum avenue. Deceased leaves two sons, Frank and Arthur, and two daughters, Clara and Gertrude.

HEDRICK—George Hedrick, a resident of this city for 63 years, passed away last evening at his home, 182 Andover street. Years ago, Mr. Hedrick was a sign and decorative painter and during his time did some of the best work of this kind in the city. Later he engaged in the piano and organ business, in which he continued 'till his retirement to private life. He was greatly interested in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, but never sought nor held political office. He served as assistant collector of revenue for the United States under the late John Nesmith. It was due largely to his efforts that the chime of bells was placed in St. Anne's tower, and a clock was placed in the High street church. He was a member of the Old Residents' association in which he took an active interest. He leaves a widow and one son, George C. Hedrick, who is a United States railroad post office agent.

McManmon, florist, Prescott & Merr'k sts

Electricity Makes Trouble.

The top of an electric light pole on East Merrimack street at the new bridge caught fire last evening and passersby were treated to a brilliant pyrotechnic display. The woodwork burned until the circuit became shut off, putting out a number of lights. Officer Lane notified a lineman and he climbed the pole and prevented any accident.

When Is It Coming?

It is said that a shake up among the militia at the armory is near at hand.

REPORT ON MONEY

Comptroller of Treasury Makes His Report.

ADVISES AN AMENDMENT TO THE BANK ACT.

It Will Be Necessary to Relieve the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report of James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, submitted to congress today, gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ending Oct. 31, 1894.

It shows that during this period but 50 banks were organized, with a capital stock of $5,285,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital in any one year since 1879. On Oct. 31, 1894, the total number of national banks in operation was 3756, with an authorized capital stock of $672,671,365, represented by 7,956,076 shares of stock owned by 287,842 shareholders.

On Oct. 2, 1894, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the banks were $3,473,922,055, of which their loans and discounts amounted to $2,007,122,191, and money of all kinds in bank $422,428,102. Of their liabilities $1,728,418,819 represented individual deposits, and $354,121,089 surplus and net undivided profits, and $172,331,978 circulating notes outstanding. The total circulation of national banks on Oct. 31, 1894, amounted to $207,472,603, a net decrease during the year of $1,741,563, and a gross decrease of $3,614,864 in circulation secured by bonds.

During the year, 79 banks, with an aggregate capital of $10,475,000, passed out of the system by voluntary liquidation; 21, including two which failed in 1893, with a capital stock of $2,770,000, became insolvent and were placed in charge of receivers.

An Important Topic.

The feature of the comptroller's report is his discussion of the currency question and the defects which are said to exist in the note-issuing powers vested in national banks. On this subject he says: "No section of the law should be distributed which cannot be materially improved upon, and no amendment engrafted unless such amendment will work out better results than flow from the existing order of things. The present law, it must be conceded, has been successful in every material feature excepting in the matter of bank note issues, and here the failure has been but a partial one.

"It is probable that there could be no better plan for simply insuring the note holder against loss than the present requirement of a deposit of bonds to secure a bank's circulation, but it is equally certain, however, that a method could be devised, not less safe in this respect, and in addition thereto possessing that which is essential and is now wholly wanting—elasticity.

"The complaint, therefore, made against the present system is that, lacking in elasticity of issue, it fails to meet as fully as it ought the varying wants of the country's trade and commerce. This defect must attach to every scheme for a currency issued by the banks against a deposit of bonds, the market value of which fluctuates, while the percentage of issue less than the value of the bonds granted the banks remains unchanged.

"It is respectfully suggested that not only as good, but better results would be attained if the present bank act were amended by repealing the provision thereof requiring each bank, as a prerequisite to entering the system and issuing bank note currency, to deposit government bonds. In lieu of such provision should be substituted one permitting the banks to issue circulating notes against their assets to an amount equal to at least 60 per cent of their unimpaired capital."

The comptroller follows this suggestion with the further one for the maintenance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding circulation of the banks until the same shall be equal to not less than 5 per cent. of the total of such outstanding circulation, this fund to be held by the government as an agent only and for the purpose of immediately redeeming the notes of insolvent banks. It is immediately to be replenished out of the assets of the banks on which it shall have a first and parmount lien, and from assessment to the extent of the double liability on the shareholders.

The comptroller then cites such proof and gives such statistics as seem to him to make the plan suggested a perfectly safe one to enter upon. He says: "The changes thus outlined will, upon investigation, it is believed, prove to be safe in affording complete security to the note holder and give to the business interests of the country a bank note issue responsive to their needs.

"The profit upon the issue of circulation to the banks by such change would be so augmented that it is giving to them a franchise, for which it is suggested they should be called upon to make proper returns to the general government. This return should not, however, be of such a character as to defeat the ends sought in the privilege given." Mr. Eckels contends that ought to be wholly free from the direct issuing and redeeming of notes to pass as money among the people.

The legal tender issues, the comptroller thinks, ought to be redeemed and cancelled, and the government thus be enabled to retire from the banking business, a business for which it is so poorly equipped. "In the light of the present condition of the government's finances," the comptroller continues, "that which ought to have been done when there was a surplus in the treasury cannot now be undertaken, and the same conditions must continue to weaken the country's credit and plague the lines of business, unless a means is devised for removing these issues from the channel of current redemption until such time as the government finds itself in a position to do that which at first was the intent of all—gradually redeem and cancel them.

"It is suggested that as a necessary element to the securing of proper elasticity of issue in our bank note currency, section 9, act July 12, 1892, regulating the retirement and issuing of circulation to banks within a fixed portion of time, should be repealed, and also that an amendment should be made to the law necessitating the banks keeping in the office of the comptroller of the currency a sufficient amount of bank notes as will enable them to secure circulation at once, instead of after a period of delay, frequently of sufficient duration as to make the issue unavailable to relieve the pressure existing at the time of ordering the same.

"Suggestions have been received from many eminent sources that the whole question of a banking and currency system ought to be referred by congress to a commission, to be created by law, appointed by the president and clothed with proper authority.

"A commission, non-partisan in its character, composed of men of eminent abilities, could unquestionably devise a currency system sound in every part and one which would commend itself to every interest of the country. It could largely take the question out of politics and have it considered simply in its business aspects, and upon merit alone; but if the present congress is to enact a law upon the subject, the appointment of a commission could avail nothing. If, however, nothing more definite can be accomplished, the question of the creation of such commission ought to be considered and acted upon."

J. E. SHANLEY & CO.

Our Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods the Past Month Has Excelled Any Previous Sale During Our Business Experience.

We shall continue the same low prices during this month in order to close out the balance of our black goods. We are practically retailing dress goods at wholesale prices. We have some splendid bargains left which we bought from the big Boston wholesale house going out of business.

We bought them cheap and can afford to sell from 15c. to 30c. per yard under the regular retail prices.

P. S.—We've been leading in low prices and shall continue to do so. Our windows give you a little idea of some of the wholesale bargains, but we can't find room for all in the window; come inside and let us show you. The prices tell and the people tell the prices (when they are right.)

J. E. SHANLEY & Co.,
The new popular Low Price Store, 156 and 158 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NOTES.

Public notices of the city election have been posted.

The schools of this city and North Billerica reopened this morning.

The water board and city hall commissioners will meet this evening.

Dr. Mulcahy says he is not a candidate for the superintendency of the city farm.

Call at J. J. Gaynor & Co's, 35 Prescott street, and examine their line of stoves.

H. B. Bailey of San Mateo, Fla., formerly of Lowell, is reported seriously ill.

A meeting of the committee on accounts is called for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Pavonia with several Lowell passengers docked in East Boston at 5 o'clock last evening.

Mayor Pickman has called a special meeting of the aldermen for this evening to draw jurors.

Mrs. Kiggan and Miss Katherine Kiggan of Hyde Park, are the guests of Mrs. Hugh Walker of Hanks street.

Captain Gardner's mission will be located at 69 Market street this winter, and he will charge applicants 10 cents a day for lodging.

Albert L. Bachellor of the Green school, was elected vice president of the Massachusetts Teacher's association, on Saturday.

Both branches of the city government will meet tomorrow evening, the council in special and the aldermen in regular session.

Mr. John W. Cole, who had charge of the Lakeview pavilion last summer has accepted the position of chef with the Page company.

Lizzie J. Brown, at Burbeck's restaurant, is receiving congratulations on winning a gold watch as the most popular clerk in Lowell.

Miss Hazel Gilmore observed her ninth birthday anniversary Saturday afternoon and entertained a party of friends at her parents' home, 167 Howard street.

Green keeps a good assortment of watch chains and charms. He is selling at low prices. Watches and jewelry repaired as good and cheaper than any house in Lowell; 88 Merrimack street.

Lowell Paid For It.

While the state board of education paid ex-Mayor Peabody $23,364 for his land as a site for the new normal school, it should not be forgotten that the city first paid the state $25,000. It was like taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other.

Lowell Boys in New York.

Will N. Shaw, formerly of A. G. Pollard & Co., is now employed in a big wholesale house in New York, Austin Thompson is learning the same business in the same city, and Thomas B. Hustwick is working for a big plumbing firm.

Ate Three Turkeys.

The Calumet bowling club enjoyed a spread at Burbeck's Saturday evening, and managed to get away with three turkeys which members of the club won on the Olympic alleys, Thanksgiving day.

Bowlers are Very Confident.

The Lowell Reform club bowling team is anxious to enter the proposed tournament with the Mathews and Burkes. The Reform club is willing to play with the regulation sized pins, instead of duck pins to which they are accustomed.

Every Character a Gem.

The dramatic society of St. Patrick's parochial school is preparing a four-act drama, which will be presented in Huntington hall, next February. There are twenty characters in the piece.

Mill Vacation Continues.

The shutdown on account of stock-taking in the Merrimack Print Works will continue this week, and it will probably be one week from Wednesday before the mills are in full running order.

He'll Believe in Time.

Amasa Pratt told the board of trade he did not believe in kindergartens yet two petitions for new ones on Kirk and Chelmsford streets have been sent to the school committee.

Resolutions of Respect.

Frank P. Stack and Hugh Williams, a committee of the Reform club, have reported a lengthy set of resolutions which the club has adopted on the death of John H. Callahan.

This is a Feast Day.

The pupils of St. Patrick's parochial school are enjoying a holiday today, it being the feast of St. Francis Xavier, after whom the Xaverian order of Brothers is named.

Slaughter of Nags.

Agent Drury put seven horses out of the reach of winter's cold, Saturday.

Worth Trying For.

The Hanover club made $75 on its Thanksgiving eve ball.

2 O'CLOCK

IN 53d CONGRESS

It Convened Today at the Nation's Capitol.

NO LEGISLATION OF IMPORTANCE EXPECTED.

President's Message the Only Special Feature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Fifty-third congress reassembled today. The congressmen and senators are not arriving with the rush of last year. It is hardly possible that the defeated congressmen, of whom there are a great many, will be in any great hurry to get back, as this is the last session for them. It is believed that quite a number of the defeated members will not make their appearance at all this session unless they have some important local interest which they left undone when they returned to their homes last fall to fix up their political fences.

Aside from the passage of the appropriation bills there will be little important legislation enacted at the reassembling of this short session.

The first official sign of the forthcoming session was the calling of several subcommittees of the house committee on appropriations last week. Chairman Sayers of the house appropriation committee has called a meeting of the committee for tomorrow.

The progress already made by sub-committees has been sufficient to indicate that the pension and fortifications appropriation bills will be ready for submission to the full committee by that time, and it will be their aim to have the house begin its work on the appropriations virtually with the beginning of the session, if so disposed. The remaining bills are expected to be ready to report to the house immediately when it reconvenes after the holidays.

Appropriation Figures.

It is the general opinion that the appropriations to be made at the approaching session will amount in the aggregate to about the same amount appropriated for the present year, in round numbers $492,000,000, and that while there will be no river and harbor bill at the coming session, the necessary expenditures for the carrying on of contracts already made will help to keep the total up to about as high as if there were a separate bill.

The new ships, which will be nearing completion, will also be among the items which will increase the totals, as will the provision for putting the income tax law into operation. On the other hand, smaller payments on account of Indian treaties will probably be necessary, and no appropriation will be required for sugar bounties.

The proposed new treaty between Japan and the United States, which has been signed by Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino of Japan, will be sent to the senate for ratification during this session.

No Regular Program.

Speaker Crisp is quoted as saying: "I don't know what can be done in the way of legislation at this session, but I fear not as much as we should like. It is very important that there should be some legislation on finance. I am not prepared to predict what, if anything, may be done at this session, but it must be apparent to everyone that the present situation should not be permitted to remain long.

"Whatever suggestions the administration has to make will be awaited with great interest. Whether or not Mr. Carlisle will present a proposition which will meet with general approval, no one can say until the message comes in.

"A financial system which puts it in the power of any one to deplete the treasury of gold and to compel the government to increase its interest bearing obligations by the issue of bonds is vicious, and should be corrected as speedily as possible."

"What other measures besides the appropriation bills do you think will probably be acted on this session?"

"It seems to me that there will probably be an effort made to do something with the Nicaragua canal. I am not familiar with all the details of the bill reported by the committee, but think that that or some other measure dealing with this subject is very apt to be acted on.

"Then there are the bankruptcy bill and the anti-option bill, which the senate should dispose of before the close of the session. A number of things may be attempted, but there is no program arranged, and everything depends upon what the general feeling is when we all get together."

HYMENEAL.

Mr. Allan Frazer, the well known merchant of Middlesex street, was married to Miss Bertha E. Dexter, on Thanksgiving, at the home of Mr. Alexander Fraser, 30 Franklin street, by Elder H. J. Farnam.

Miss Mary Houle and Mr. William Flavin were married by Rev. Wm. O'Brien at St. Michael's parsonage Friday evening. James B. Clinton was best man and Miss Annie Houle, bridesmaid.

Their Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Bixby observed the 25th anniversary of their marriage Saturday evening at their home, 484 Dutton street and their friends, in large numbers, congratulated them. Music was furnished by an orchestra and the Page company catered. Mrs. Josie Battles and Misses Edna Harper, Clara Hill and Emma Coate poured. The ushers were Messrs. W. C. Hodder and George B. Washburn.

Some Parish Notes.

Yesterday was the first Sunday in Advent.

The members of the Young Men's Catholic Institute will receive holy communion next Sunday in the Immaculate Conception church.

Next Saturday the feast of the Immaculate Conception will be a holyday of obligation.

Absence of Diphtheria.

While a majority of the towns and cities in New England report an increase in the number of diphtheria cases Lowell is remarkably free from this terrible infection, only two cases and one death being reported in three weeks. The death rate was 16.6 last week against 12.6 the previous week. Eight cases of typhoid and 10 of scarlet fever were reported the last fortnight.

It's right in the height of the season, and we're well supplied with the best things in overcoats, Rogers, Peet & Co's make and our own. $10 to $45.

Right lengths, properly made from right materials; The best ones, $20 and above complete with coats from merchant tailors.

Cost a half less though, than if made to order.

PUTNAM & SON,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

Central Street, Cor. Warren.

Boston and Maine Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION

Commencing Sept. 30, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.30, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.35, 7.25 p. m.

For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.30, 10.50, a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 (11.25 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 8.30, 9.30 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, (11.25 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 12.05, 2.30, 4.10, 5.10 p. m.

For Exeter, and Dover, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p.m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.10 p. m.

For Somersworth, N.H., Salmon Falls Saco and Portland 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 4.10, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p.m.

For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 5.10 p.m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.35 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p. m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick and Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones at Rockland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p. m.

Southern Division.

On and After Sept. 30, 1894, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:—

For Boston—5 45, 6 30, ¶0 50, *7 45, *8 59, ¶9 00, *9 40, 11 00 a. m.; 1 40, ¶3.00, 4.30, §5 40, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston.—5 48, 6 34, ¶6 53, §7 01, §7 18, §7 27, *7 48, *8 57, 9 03, *9 50, 11 03, 12 00 a. m., 1 43, ¶3 03, 4 02, 4 33, *5 21, ¶5 43, *6 23, §7.52 p. m. SUNDAYS, *7 18, 7.27, 8 05, *9 10 a. m.; §4 25, §6 03 p. m.

For Woburn, §7 01, 7 45, 11 00 a.m.; 1 40, 4 30, 8 40 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m., §4 25, 6 03 p.m.

*Express. §Northern Depot only. ¶Via Bedford.

For Lawrence — 6.30, 10.00, 2.10, 4.15, 6.50 p. m.

For Salem and Way Stations—§7.38 a. m.; 1.25, 6.50 p. m.

☞Time below is from Middlesex street station.

For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.05, 5.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 1.50, 5.43, 6.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, Antrim, Bennington and Hillsboro', 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.57, 9.14 (Nashua only), 9.45, a.m.; 12.11, 1.50., 3.43., 5.42, 6.21, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.09, a.m. (to Nashua only), 3 a.m., 2.00, 6.00 8.13, 8.43 p. m.

For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, 5.42, §8.13 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—1.50 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; †8.43. p.m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, †8.43 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.

Quebec Express via White River Junction—8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.

☞§Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. C. TAFT Gen. Ag't. Lowell.

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Musical Instruments, Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings, Ammunition, Fire-arms, etc. Fine Watch Repairing.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WM. F. COURTNEY, 13 and 14 Mansur Block
Attorney at Law.

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Orders for Wedding Cake promptly filled. Beans received for baking.

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TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 30	6 00	§7 08
6 29	7 45	6 30	7 32
6 50	8 08	7 00	§7 54
§7 01	7 58	8 00	9 12
§7 18	8 02	8 30	§9 11
§7 27	8 12	9 00	§9 42
7 45	8 35	9 15	§10 25
8 50	9 45	10 00	11 18
§9 00	10 20	10 45	11 38
9 30	10 40	11 30	§12 08
11 00	12 06	1 00	§1 47
§12 00	12 45	2 00	2 44
1 40	2 20	3 00	3 46
3 00	4 25	3 30	4 18
§4 02	4 45	4 15	§5 20
4 30	5 30	5 00	5 44
§5 21	6 15	5 25	6 22
5 40	6 50	5 50	7 05
§6 28	7 15	6 15	7 18
§7 52	8 35	7 30	§8 16
		8 00	§8 40
		10 15	11 21
		11 22	12 23

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
§7 18	8 02	2 00	2 55
§7 27	8 12	9 00	10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	1 57
§9 16	10 10	5 00	5 54
§4 25	6 32	7 30	8 16
§6 03	7 00	8 00	8 40
		9 00	10 02

§From Middlesex St. station only.

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 32
8 15	9 12	9 25	10 37
9 30	10 51	10 25	11 42
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 07
12 00	1 37	2 45	3 25
12 45	2 00	3 30	4 28
2 30	3 43	3 40	4 55
3 25	4 27	4 30	5 42
4 10	5 22	5 01	6 16
5 10	6 41	6 01	7 13
6 15	7 36	6 35	7 45
7 00	8 03	9 10	10 10
9 30	10 43	b11 15	b12 12

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
8 20	9 29	8 00	9 18
12 05	1 26	11 45	12 53
4 15	5 29	5 00	6 26
5 35	6 56	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Central street station.
Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.
b, Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR MAYOR.

WILLIAM F. COURTNEY.

ALDERMEN.

At Large—FRANK B. DOW.
COOLIDGE R. JOHNSON,
Ward 1.—HENRY A. ROACH,
" 2 JOHN G. GORDON,
" 3 CHARLES N. BAGLEY,
" 4 EDWARD B. PEIRCE,
" 5 JAMES A. READY,
" 6 ANTHONY A. CONWAY.

THE REFORM crazo is spending its force on unoffending druggists in the South End, Boston. There is no telling what it will strike next.

THE MORALISTS made a great howl against the nude in art at the World's Fair but in living pictures the nude in life is exhibited to thousands without a word of objection.

THE LEADING democrats of the city do not favor redistriction. It would be a political outrage to curtail the rights of a large section of the community by a gerrymander.

THE SUN heartily seconds the motion of the Boston Post for a grand complimentary banquet to the esteemed author of the national anthem "America," namely, Dr. Samuel F. Smith.

THE EXPLOSION of a steam boiler at Uxbridge, Mass., and the narrow escape of 200 children, might suggest to state authorities the propriety of having a man look at such boilers about once every ten years.

THE VOTERS MUST DECIDE.

The voters of Lowell have now to decide between the two municipal tickets. They will first have to decide between William F. Courtney and Joseph Miller.

If we consider what they represent the decision should be easy.

Mr. Courtney is the standard bearer of the democratic party, a progressive citizen, eminent in his chosen profession with experience in state and municipal government. In every capacity in which he has served the people, he has brought credit to them and to himself by his ability, his business tact and his brilliant talents. As candidate of the democratic party he stands for absolutely fair play to all parties, and all classes as opposed to proscription and religious intolerance. If elected he will give the city a conservative business administration without extravagance and without piling up loans against the future. The indebtedness of the city is already too great and the next city government must call a halt upon long time loans and against loans of any kind to meet current expenses.

During the past year certain additions were made to these loans. The Fort Hill park loan, with others, could have been dispensed with by keeping the land syndicate at bay.

Mr. Courtney a few years ago enumerated the "pay as you go" policy and next year he will have an opportunity of putting it into effect in the interests of good government.

Mr. Miller has had no experience in municipal business, he would have to spend a year learning the ins and outs of city affairs and he would be a mere tool in the hands of the faction that nominated him. Mr. Miller denies that he has any connection with the dark lantern order, but it is well known that this same order has taken him up as its leader, that he has in various cases represented the organization in making terms with candidates under which they might receive the A. P. A. support. But it is needless to prove what is universally recognized as a fact.

If Mr. Miller were elected what would be the state of affairs?

Would a Catholic citizen be appointed to any office high or low? We may draw our conclusions on this point from the avowed policy of the order and from the action of the members in every election contest in which Catholics have been candidates since this order first appeared in our midst.

Representatives of the order are to be elected in their places. Would they vote for Catholics? Not at all. They have been nominated because they are known to favor the proscriptive policy.

Can there be any doubt as to what their policy would be on the school board?

So far as lies in their power they will drop every Catholic teacher now employed. This is but part of the program of the Millerites.

They would certainly carry out their policy in the schools since republican members of the school board, who have tried to be fair, are being driven out of office to give place to men endorsed by the order.

Should they be elected would a single Catholic be allowed to remain at city hall?

Possibly Pierre Brosseau would be retained as janitor of Huntington hall under a promise made in lieu of votes; but after the redistricting scheme had been effected even Mr. Brosseau would be removed to give place to a true "patriot."

The same policy would be carried out in the street department, the lands and buildings, and so far as the civil service rules permitted in every other department. If the policy of this proscriptive order were carried to its logical end, we should have a complete restoration of the old principle of taxation without representation for the overthrow of which the revolutionary fathers fought and bled.

This is the dangerous path on which these "patriots" would lead us; but it is not favored by any liberal republican much less by any democrat. Such a policy is undemocratic, it is un-American, it is a violation of the constitution of the United States, and to put it into execution would cause very serious disturbance in the community.

In contra distinction to this policy the democrats stand for fair play for all classes of citizens, for ostracism of none, for the economic administration of the city's affairs, for the safety of the schools from a horde of office grabbers, for the advancement of education and the promotion of peace, harmony and prosperity among all sections of the community.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

Republican Legislation Against Civil and Religious Freedom.

If it were not that the Populists hold the balance of power in the senate, and that a Democratic executive is in the White House, the Republican party would be in full possession of government everywhere except in a few southern states. Where in certain of the northern states overwhelming Republican general assemblies have been chosen, there still abide Democratic executives who may interpose vetoes against radical legislation.

What will the Republican party do with its tremendous power to legislate in the states? Will Iowa re-enact prohibition? Will Wisconsin place the Bennett law anew upon its statute? Will New York take from the city the essential of home rule? How far will the Republican party go on what is popularly called sumptuary legislation? How far will it go in restriction of religious freedom?

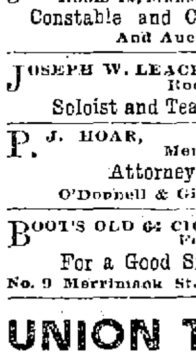
Shrewd party managers will not let it go far, but the majority in all the legislatures is so pronounced that steering committees will not be able wholly to steer. Within the next two years we may look for some extraordinary efforts at legislation upon the part of the revived Republican party, and we may hear again the cry of persons suffering from religious persecutions or from deprivation of civic right that the Democratic party shall come and help them. This party, however, has painful recollections that where its aid has been given there has been no gratitude. But the party cannot do other than maintain its principles, principles that have never varied from its creation. It is a champion of civil and religious freedom.—Chicago Times.

Our Li Hung Chang Has His Yellow Jacket Again.

—New York World.

CURES OTHERS

BAD COUGH, SPIT UP BLOOD,—CONSUMPTION.



MR. K. C. McLIN.

K. C. McLIN, Esq., of *Kempsville, Princess Anne Co., Va.*, writes: "When I commenced taking your 'Discovery' I was very low with a cough, and at times spit up much blood. I was not able to do the least work, but most of the time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my head was dizzy, and I was extremely despondent. The first bottle I took did not seem to do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles, and now I do not look nor feel like the same man I was one year ago. People are astonished, and say, 'well, last year this time I would not have thought that you would be living now.' I can thankfully say I am entirely cured of a disease which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery,' would have resulted in my death."

WHY NOT YOU?

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Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.
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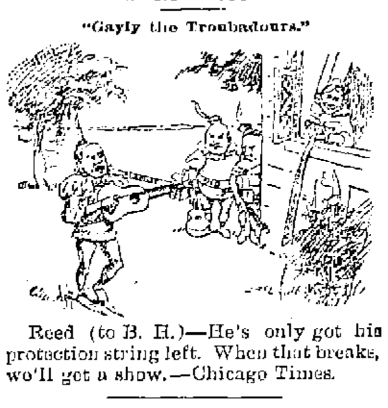
44 Central Street.
Office Hours—1 to 8 p. m. Sundays and Holidays by appointment only.

BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

SUNBEAMS.

"Gayly the Troubadours."



Reed (to B. H.)—He's only got his protection string left. When that breaks, we'll get a show.—Chicago Times.

MAKING HIM FEEL AT HOME.

How Many Crimes Are Committed In the Name of Hospitality.

How many mistakes are made in this world with the best intentions! How often we condole with each other when we should rejoice! How frequently a man urges a friend to take a drink, "just one more," under the impression that he is doing him a favor, when really the man is anxious to get home to his family! There is no mistake so hard to correct as that which is made with the best motives possible. The other day Buggins invited Muggins out to dinner. Muggins is rather shy, but he managed to scare up enough courage to accept. Mrs. Buggins and the three Misses Buggins held a council of war.

"What is Mr. Muggins fond of?" queried Mrs. Buggins.

"I'm blessed if I know," quoth he.

"Find out today if you can," was the edict. So Buggins went to a friend for advice.

"I don't remember. Let's see. He either despises or is very fond of coffee. I think he is fond of it. Yes; I'm pretty sure I remember his drinking eight cups in one night."

The truth of the matter is that Muggins hates coffee with a bitter, undying hatred that was inborn. If he ever drank eight mugs of anything, it surely was not coffee, but Buggins went home and told his family that as long as Muggins had a cup of good coffee he didn't care a row of pins about anything else.

The dinner came off.

"Have a cup of coffee, Mr. Muggins," said pretty Miss Buggins first. "I know you won't refuse." So Muggins took it. He gulped it down and tried to look calm. Then the second daughter of his hostess spied his cup empty. She rushed up for another. His shyness overpowered him, and he took it without a murmur. He swallowed that too. The eagle eye of the youngest Miss Buggins fell upon him. He quailed.

"Poor Mr. Muggins!" said she sympathetically. "Have they neglected you? Never mind; I'll take care of you. Here's a cup of coffee."

How could he refuse? He never has discovered how he emptied that cup. All he remembers after that is the hostess coming up with another cup of coffee on one side of him, and Buggins, with a genial smile, insisting upon giving him a fifth dose.

"I want to make you feel at home," said he.

"Well, then," said Muggins, recovering from his shyness, "don't give me any more coffee."

"Why not?"

"Because, when I'm home, I never drink coffee. In fact, I loathe coffee."—Philadelphia Press.

Naming German Babies.

The German government has issued an edict to the effect that the names for new babies must be taken only from the Bible and the roll of princes and national heroes.

SKATES.

THE BIGGEST STOCK
EVER SHOWN IN LOWELL.

More than 7500 pairs in stock, embracing all the leading makes in every size.

2500 Pairs, 8 to 12 inch, for 25 Cents a Pair.

5000 Pairs from 50 Cents to $5.00 Per Pair.

Ladies' Skates.

We have every style and size in Barney & Berry, Peck & Snyder, and the new LONG REACH.

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For sale by all Dealers.
For a Good Smoke Try One.
No. 9 Merrimack St. Henry Boot, Prop

UNION TAILORS

The only shop in town using the Union Label.
Call and see our line of SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS at Rock Bottom Prices.

SHARROW & BAXANDALL
93 - Gorham - St.

WATSON BAKERY

Every evening at 5 o'clock Hot Tea Rolls and Cream Bread, also all kinds of Cake and Pastry. Only the best stock used in the manufacture of our goods. Parties supplied at short notice at
Nos. 24 to 30 CHARLES STREET.
Peter Watson. Prop.

DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU
Surgeon Dentists
Rooms 5, 6, 7 8, Bon Marche Build'g,
159 Merrimack Street.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

Vegetable Compound
Is a positive cure for all those painful
Ailments of Women.
It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life.* Every time it will cure
Backache.
It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That
Bearing-down Feeling
causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes
Irregularity,
Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also
Dizziness, Faintness,
Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or
Womb Troubles.
The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For
Kidney Complaints
and Backache of *either sex* the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache, 25c.

All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or sent by mail, in form of pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. *Correspondence freely answered.*

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THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Which now has the Finest Dining Rooms in the city. They have been recently renovated. The Cuisine is Unsurpassed

CLEVELAND WHEELS.
Callahan & Sanborn
Merrimack Square, Bridge St.

LOWELL AGENCY FOR
FRANK JONES' ALE.
—AND THE—
Celebrated Anheuser Busch Beer.
The Trade and Families Supplied at Lowest Prices.
Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.
JOHN LENNON,
NO. 302 MARKET Street.
TELEPHONE—No. 38-2.

WM. E. LIVINGSTON,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Lime,
CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL,
HAIR, KAOLIN, PLASTER,
BRICKS, FERTILIZERS,
Straw, Hay Grain, Flour
&c., &c.
NO. 15 THORNDIKE STREET,
Branch office, 49 Merrimack street.—Calderwood's cigar store.

$100. FINE SQUARE PIANO. Four round corners, seven octaves, carved legs, in fine condition, $10 down and $6 a month, at
CARDNER'S
Music Store,
45 PRESCOTT ST., LOWELL, MASS.

DO YOU WANT any old papers to put under carpets? We have them for 5 cents a hundred at this office.

3 - SIZES - 3
Of the Daintiest
PITCHERS
To be found in Lowell are offered for one week at our store, for
25c., 30c., and 38c.
The pitchers are of nice material and the decorations on each are delicate and tasty. The pitchers cannot be bought in this city for five times the amount we ask for them. This our customers can easily ascertain for themselves. They will be found handy on the dining table for cider, milk, water or any of the various domestic uses of that character.
There is not a very large lot of them, but they will go for the prices quoted as long as they last. A display of them is made in one of our large front windows.
French & Puffer.
245 Central Street.

OIL
HEATING
STOVES
Modern Apparatus for making a house Comfortable.
ROBERTSON & CO.
Have these Stoves in all sizes and recommend them for economy and efficiency.
We have the best bargains in the market in Household Goods.
Give us a call if you have need of anything. We are the hustling
House-Furnishers,
100 CENTRAL STREET.

What?
The "VICTOR" Boiler is for Heating.
The "WELSBACH" Burner is for Lighting.
-THE-
H. R. Barker M'f'g Co.

DR. WALKER DENTISTS

G. W. Harrington & Bro.,
Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of
Lager and Stock Ales
In the city. Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 348-4.
CORNER WINTER AND DAVIS STS

OLD JACK FROST
Is a nightly visitor, and with each visit he gets bolder. The best way to keep him out is by putting on
DOUBLE WINDOWS.
Order Windows of
J. H. HOWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Cor. Market & Shattuck Sts.

WHY,
$4.00.
We are still overstocked on the "BEST MINNESOTA HAXALL" FLOUR, and shall continue to sell it a few days longer at old Prices.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
415 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL, MASS.

What would Lowell be without the spindle? The city is known the world over as "The Spindle City."
The Spindle Cigar
Is made by HENRY FLOOD: best smoke in town

NEVERUB,
The Perfect Cleanser. Makes water soft; not an acid. Will remove Grease, and Dirt without injuring the finest fabric. The agent will be at our store, Dec. 3 to 8, to explain its merits. All are invited.
THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY
Old No. 199 Middlesex St. New No. 455.
Opp. Northern Depot. Telephone 374-3, Brass Signs.
CALEB L. SMITH..............Proprietor

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

TENEMENTS TO LET

TO LET—A pleasant office in THE SUN building. Inquire at SUN office.

TENEMENTS TO LET.—By George D. Kimball, room 6, Runels' block, Merrimack square.

FOR SALE.—In Centralville, cottage house of 7 rooms, near Bridge street. Price $1200, and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—Well stocked, centrally located cigar store in Boston, opposite theatre. Doing fine business. Address G. W. Paige, 989 Washington street.

WANTED—A first class hat and bonnet-maker; for further particulars address P. O. Box 155.

SALESMEN, we send samples, allow liberal salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants. Staple seller, three stores out of five will order. Address with stamp Lock Box 420, New York City.

$900 AND EXPENSES PAID competent men first year, or large commission, selling by sample, staple goods to merchants. No peddling. Experience unnecessary. For sealed particulars send stamp. Household Specialty Co., 73 4th street, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—Farm of 26 acres with stock, crops and tools, near village and depot, 7 miles from Lowell, nearly new building; cuts 12 tons of hay, 1½ acres wood land, 3 cows, 1 horse, 2 wagons, 175 fowls and all the farming tools that go with a farm. Price $2600; easy terms. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street, Lowell.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in a boarding house, 150 boarders, 20 roomers. This is a good chance if you want a boarding house. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

CHILDREN'S SHOES soled and heeled 20c at Cunningham's, Bridge street, Merrimack square, and Palmer street.

FOR SALE—cottage of 6 rooms and pantry near Salem street, sewer connections, good lot of land, price $1800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—In Canaan, N. H., farms of all kinds and all prices, from 5 acres to 500 acres, and prices from $200 to $2500. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street, Courier building.

FOR SALE.—New cottage of 7 rooms, well furnished, good lot of land in Ward 5; Price $1225; $150 down, balance in rent. Fish & Plummer, 135 Central street.

$75.00 PER MONTH easily earned without financial risk by reliable agents with team, at retailing our teas, coffees, standard extracts, baking powder, spices, etc., etc., packed in imported tea pots, ruby, crystal, enameled and engraved agate and glassware, etc., of extensive varieties and value. Address for illustrated circular, terms, etc., to wholesale house, N. E. Distributing Co., 78 Broad street, Boston.

FOR SALE.—In Belvidere, two-story two-tenement house, large lot of land. This place can be bought at a bargain; it is near Alder street. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A fruit, confectionery, tobacco and cigar store on one of the principal streets in this city. Excellent location, doing a large business. Best of reasons for selling. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Rooms to let at 40 Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—In Ward 5, new cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. Price $1260. $50 down, balance in rent. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—Small farm of 8 acres, good buildings and near Lowell. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE A 10-acre farm only 2 miles from this city, near school, in an excellent neighborhood, 5 acres of heavy woodland timber, cut 2 tons hay. Good cottage of 6 rooms and pantry; house in best of repair; shed connected with ell. Fine farm, a large hennery. A fine place and cheap at price, $2000. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at this office for 5 cents a hundred.

FOR SALE.—A small farm seven miles from Lowell, one-half mile from the depot, near the school, one acre of blackberries, one quarter of an acre of strawberries, seventy-five apple trees, twenty pear trees, one and a half acres with three acres of planted. Rare bargain. For further particulars see C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street. Come quick or you will lose this chance.—200 acres of a farm, with a 20 room house; would make a fine summer boarding house. Cuts 50 tons of hay, plenty of fruit, one and a half miles from the depot, and ($1150) eleven hundred and fifty dollars will capture this place. Inquire of C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street.

F. L. RICHARDSON,
Real Estate and Business Broker,
56 CENTRAL STREET.

LOOK! LOOK!

In Chelmsford Centre—The best arranged hen farm ever placed on the market, consists of 18 acres of fine land, new house of 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and 3 hen houses measuring over 300 feet in length, wire yards and new houses, heated by hot water arrangements, good yards, and about a dozen different kinds of small fruit trees. Water from spring supplied by wind mill. This place cost over $6500 two years ago, as we can prove; and now $3500 will buy it. Before purchasing elsewhere call and investigate this bargain, F. L. Richardson, 56 Central St.

To Let—7-room house, near Moore street, $10. Also a nice house with modern arrangements for $12. Apply F. L. Richardson, 56 Central street.

For Sale—A dandy 7-room cottage, 10 rods from mills. Price $1100; terms to suit. Everything in fine shape. Apply F. L. Richardson, 56 Central street.

To Let—2 stores; 17-room boarding house. Apply F. L. Richardson, 56 Central street.

Be Sure and Have Your Engraving Done at
NUDD'S, Room 5, 64 Central St.
Visiting Cards for the Holidays gotten up in Artistic Boxes, and make an Elegant Present. All work guaranteed. Be sure your jeweler has his work done by NUDD.

JAMES MARREN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
121 CENTRAL STREET.
Insurance placed in the most reliable companies.
All orders sent to P. O. Box 486 shall be promptly attended to.

Now is the Time to Buy.
PICTURES, DIPLOMAS FRAMED,
35c. TO $1.00.
LARGE LINE OF MOULDINGS.
Our Prices Are Always One-third Off.
GEO. E. MAKER,
No. 2 John St., Marble Bank Building

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Monday evening, private class.
Tuesday evening, hall for rent.
Wednesday evening, advanced class and reception 7.30 to 11.
Wednesday afternoon, ladies class 3 to 5.
Thursday evening, advanced class (season tickets only) 8 to 10.30.
Friday evening, beginners class 7.45 to 10.
Friday afternoon, young people (advanced).
Saturday afternoon, children beginners 2 to 2.30.
Saturday afternoon, children advanced 3.30 to 5.
Saturday evening, intermediates 7.45 to 10.30.
Private lessons at any time not occupied by classes. Pupils received at any time. Office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., every day.
Pianist, Mrs. Mary Darling; violinist, Emil Lavigueur; Mr. and Mr. Charles A. Lester, assistants; principal, D. C. Lester, G. M. D., 36 Prescott street. Take elevator.

Lowell Heating and Plumbing Co.
628-636 MIDDLESEX STREET.
Steam Heating, Hot Water Heating, Plumbing and Repairs.
Copper work of every description. First class work. Best material.

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

This Month We Hustle

Our trade has steadily increased every month this year. We wish to make the closing month beat every former record.
We have just received an elegant line of LADIES' GARMENTS from New York. Our buyer goes every week. Our trade compels us to replenish weekly. To day we commence our
GRAND - HOLIDAY - MARK-DOWN - SALE.,
Come and get the price of the stock. Reefer Front Beaver Jackets, 40 to 48 inches long, half lined, velvet collars, elegant fits, sold in Boston, for $21. This week $14.93.
Fine Beaver Jackets, worth $10, for $7.50. Handsome new effects Oxfords and Covert Cloth Jackets worth $11 for $9.50, Boucle, Chinchilla, Henry Clay, and Meltons in profusion, and remember every garment fresh this week.
Elegant Line of Fine Furs.
Nice Coney Capes for $4.98. Nice Astrachan Capes for $11. Handsome Monkey, Electric Seal, Martin and Wool Seal Capes at Low Prices.
Just received this morning, a beautiful line of PLUSH CAPES, edged with Martin. Buy for the little girls one of our novelty Muff, Scarf and Purse combination, the prettiest Christmas present in the market. This is the week; look us over.
CRITERION FOSTER & CO., Nos. 9-11 MIDDLESEX STREET

BROWN BROS., OPPOSITE MONUMENT SQUARE
Make this Week an Offering of Unusual Bargains in
Ladies' and Children's Underwear.
2 cases Ladies' Fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants, 25c each, cheap at 38c each.
1 case Ladies' Fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants, 38c each, sold elsewhere at 50c each.
60 doz Ladies' heavy fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants, 50 each; a bargain at 85c each.
90 doz Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 59c each, worth 69c each.
2 cases Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Pants, 75c each, regular price $1 each.
100 doz Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Pants extra quality, $1 each, former price $1.25 each.
73 doz Ladies' white all-wool Vests and Pants, 75c each.
87 doz Ladies' white all wool Vests and Pants, $1 each, down town price $1.25.
1 case Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Pants, $1 each.
64 doz Children's Jersey ribbed fleeced Vests and Pants, 25c each, well worth 31c each.
1 case Children's White Merino Vests and Pants all sizes, from 18c to 35c each.
1 case Children's heavy Grey fleeced Vests and Drawers, 38c each; sold all over the city at 50c each.
A full line of Children's Scarlet Underwear at 50c on a dollar.
Remember the Place Is
BROWN -:- BROS.,
Where You will Find the LOWEST OF LOW PRICES.

GREAT STOCK REDUCING SALE
—OF—
Hosiery and Underwear
This Week at the Bargain Store of Lowell.
YOUNG'S, NO. 111 CENTRAL ST.
Every available space in our store is crowded with tempting Bargains, especially in Underwear and Hosiery, as we want room for the display of our Christmas and New Year's Goods. We offer the following special inducements for this week only:
100 doz Ladies' fast black fleeced Cotton Hose, 10c pair, regular price 12½c pair.
140 doz Ladies' all wool Hose, in black, Oxford mixed or natural colors, only 15c pair, cheap at 20c.
1 case Ladies' black and natural all wool Seamless hose, for this sale 20c pair.
3 cases Ladies' all wool and fleeced lined Hose, now 25c pair, sold elsewere for 29c pair.
A large assortment of Children's Cotton, All-wool and Cashmere Hose, from 5c to 29c pair.
1 case Gents' all wool seamless Hose, worth 25c pair, now 15c pair.
1 case Gents' extra heavy all wool Hose, all colors, 20c pair, never sold less than 25c pair.
Tam O'Shanters for 25c each, elsewhere 38c
The Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Line of 25c Wool Hose in Lowell—Underwear for every body, Cheaper Than Ever—Low Tariff Prices Here.
29c Ladies' heavy fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants now 25c each. They have no equal.
42c Ladies' extra quality Merino and heavy Jersey Vests and Pants 38c each. They have no equal.
Ladies Scarlet all wool and Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, 75 cents each well worth $1.00.
Children's Merino Vests and Pants in white and natural colors from 10 to 35c each.
Gent's Shirts and Drawers 25, 38, 40, 42 45, 49, 75, and 98c each.
We are headquarters for Germantown, Spanish, Saxony and Scotch Yarns at wholesale prices. No trouble to show our goods. Bring this ad. with you. Come everybody, come early and avoid the rush. YOUNG'S 111 Central Street.

TEETH
$5 TO $15 A SET.
To our patients who do not find it convenient to call during the day, please call at noontimes, or Saturday afternoons as our office is not open evenings. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING.
Every Set warranted to be the same Teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every Set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth Filled with Gold by Electricity. No Pain. Teeth extracted Without Pain by our new method. 30 years experience. DRS. J. K. BICKELL & SON.
Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, and 32 Runels' Building, Cor. Merrimack and Bridge St's

DADO
Window Shades,
25c., 50c., 75c.
WALL PAPERS.
A. L. KITTREDGE & CO.
CENTRAL ST.

Can't Be Beaten
FOR
A Cough or Cold.
We have the best Cough Balsam made and are having a large sale of it just now, as everyone seems to have a Cough or Cold.
ELLINGWOOD'S
COUGH BALSAM
Our Balsam has cured many. When all other remedies have failed, try a bottle and we are sure that it will cure you, as it has scores of others.
ELLINGWOOD & CO.
Merrimack Street, opp. Post Office.

DR. KELLEY SURGEON DENTIST

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
OFFICE:
22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS Treasurer: D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, Alex. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
PRICE OF GAS,
With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
First-class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.
No charge made for the use of meters.
No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.
Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

P. H. HEELON, 557 and 559 Gorham St
Boarding, Hack and Livery Stable.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

Fifty-third Congress Told of Friendly Relations and Home Progress.

Grand Document Which Tells the History of Foreign Wars and the Attitude of Uncle Sam Towards the Great Powers—Plea for Free Ships Made and Careful Attention Given to the Financial Policy of the Administration.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to be necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm, but just, foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

Dealings With Belgium.

During the past year, pursuant to a law of congress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements yet it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

Neutrality In Brazilian War.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janiero was strengthened.

Precaution tended to restrict the issue to a single trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to adjust complications which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public law.

A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war with Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent Admiral Da Gama and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either, within the territory of the other. Although the government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country, based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890 was abrogated on Aug. 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on Jan. 1, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

Claims Against Chili.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chili, for the settlement of the outstanding claim of one government against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred, and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a new tribunal.

The Eastern War.

On the 17th of March last, a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed, and on Aug. 13 it received the sanction of the senate.

Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments, that the agents of the United States should within proper limits afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations, due to a state of war.

This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that on affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries, and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea, (the first concluded with a Western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to

Tender Our Good Offices

to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the Eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador, growing out of the proceedings against Emilio Antos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Friendly With France.

Our relations with the republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government. The recent cruel assassination of the president of this sister republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment.

The Cattle Embargo.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is needless, as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty.

Protection of Seals.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring Sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring Sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

The Boundary of British Guiana

still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement, on some just basis alike honorable to both parties is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

About Hawaii.

Since communicating the correspondence in regard to Hawaii, and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Convention Should Be Revised.

Under our present treaties of extradition with Italy, miscarriages of justice have occurred, owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far efforts to negotiate an amended convention, our obviating this difficulty, have been unavailing.

Progressive Japan.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us, and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

Our Mexican Cousins.

Good will, fostered by many interests in common, has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked for the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated 13 years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust.

The Trouble at Bluefields.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860, between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits.

For some months one, and during part of the time two of our naval ships had been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all of the legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last, the government at Managua expelled from its territory 12 or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned; but through the earnest remonstrance of this government, the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of peace and order.

I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but afterward escaped, and notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The Nicaraguan authorities, having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

Leniency Toward Peru.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distress and of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers.

Relations With Russia.

The recent death of the Czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award. Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe.

The Salvadorean Refugees.

The government of Salvador, having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers sought refuge on board the U. S. S. Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorean port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterward demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty.

On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political, and discharged all the accused except one Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him, and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

Spanish Injustice.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last 20 years earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past, exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading.

In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes or the carrying vessels, when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected, and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port.

This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled. This claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits payment as stipulated, but all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

Americanized Armenians In Turkey.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired, without imperial consent, American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted, and an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

Concerning Venezuela.

A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States. Although signed, the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that government that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

Maritime Legislation.

The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1889, having been concurrently incorporated in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Samoan Squabbles.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty, as signally illustrating the impolity of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions.

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

Extracts From Carlisle's Report.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498.29, and its expenditures to $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue $147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,086, being $146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to $379,795,536, being $54,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue $13,836,539.98 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco, $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors $31,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,898,061, as against $108,680,444, during the fiscal years 1893.

The amount imported was $72,449,119, as against $21,174,381, during the previous year.

The imports of silver were $13,286,552 and the exports were $50,451,265.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was $12,100,208.89, being an increase of $2,725,078.01, over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894 to Aug. 28, 1894, which was the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was $966,185.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was $130,140.85. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44, and its expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888, as against $2,204,651,000 on Nov. 1, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the treasury holdings, was $1,672,093,422, or $24.27 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,177.55, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $127,779,988.

The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on Nov. 1, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year, 11,917,658.78 fine ounces, at a cost of $8,715,521.32, an average cost of $0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time the law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost $155,931,002.25, the average price per ounce being $0.9244. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is $421,776,408, of which $378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act; $38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and $5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,220 pieces, valued at $106,216,730.06, of which there were $99,474,912.50 in gold coin, $758 in standard silver dollars, $6,024,140.30 in subsidiary silver coin, and $716,919.26 in minor coin.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, with a capital of $5,285,000, and 79 with a capital of $10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of $2,770,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on Oct. 31 last was 3756, being 60 less than on Oct. 31 1893. The capital stock paid in was $672,671,365, being $9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to $334,121,082.10, which was $16,089,780 less than on Oct. 31, 1893, the circulation was decreased $1,741,563.

The Militia.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of 15 of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably increasing the cost of its maintenance.

While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, demanded by recent events, the policy of seacoast fortification, in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength.

Measures taken by the department during the year, as indicated, have already considerably augmented the effective force, and the secretary of war presents a plan, which I recommend to the consideration of congress, to attain the desired end. Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset, to a great extent, the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted. Among other things, this contemplates the adoption of the three-battalion formation of regiments, which for several years has been indorsed by the secretaries of war and the generals commanding the army. Compact in itself, it provides a skeleton organization, ready to be filled out in the event of war, which is peculiarly adapted to our strength and requirements; and the fact that every nation, with a single exception, has adopted this formation to meet the conditions of modern warfare, should alone secure for this recommendation an early consideration.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves the complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline, which the country has at all times manifested. The year has been free from disturbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

The Law Department.

The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals.

A topic of much importance is the condition of the administration of the Indian Territory. Such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. There should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges, and this court should sit within the territory, and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

Another object of pressing moment referred to by the attorney general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway company, on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit.

Eight years ago I urged upon the congress the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

The Postal Service.

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to $75,080,479.04, and the expenditures to $84,324,414.15.

The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continue to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about $8,000,000, should be exceeded by nearly $1,250,000.

The expenditures increase steadily, and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year, depending upon the volume of receipts. The postmaster general states that this deficiency is unnecessary, and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second-class was modified.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on June 30, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1403 over the preceding year. Of these, 3428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds.

The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than $12,300,000, and, under existing legislation, this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year 830 additional domestic money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to $138,793,579.49, an increase of $11,217,145.84.

The postmaster general renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct district supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur.

The report shows most gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the postal service. These consist in the abrogation of steamship subsidy contracts, reletting of mail transportation contracts and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service, amounting in all to $16,619,047.42.

There are now connected with the postoffice establishment 32,661 employes, who are in the classified service. The postmaster general states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

The Navy.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress, and excepting the first-class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized, the appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and 10 or 12 torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battleships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats. The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes.

During the past fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to guard American interests.

In January last, during the Brazilian insurrection, a large fleet was concentrated in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear Admiral Benham in protecting the personal and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed condition afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far-reaching and wholesome influence whenever in like circumstances it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere on behalf of our people in foreign ports. The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary, in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this branch of the service is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency. Young and middle-aged should, before the eve of retirement, be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty.

The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labor at the navy yards is rigidly upheld and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency.

Secretary Smith's Report.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

The total cash receipts for sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $91,981.03 received for Indian lands.

It appears that the appropriation for the current year, on account of special service for the public lands and the timber thereon, is much less than those of previous years and inadequate for an efficient performance of the work. I hope it will not be crippled by insufficient appropriation.

I fully indorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves, and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated.

I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, that a non-partisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final.

Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits, or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports, have in many instances never been located on their allotments, and in some cases do not know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated. They are not self-supporting, and they live in camps and spend their time in idleness.

I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly, or at least slowly, and with the utmost caution. In these days, when white agriculturalists and stock raisers of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one we ought not to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually alotted to them.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much toward preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands, and his advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results.

The appropriation for the current year, ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service, amounts to $6,733,003.18, being less by $804,240.64 than the sum appropriated on the same amount for the previous year.

Pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year, on June 30, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows or relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 469,344 are on the roll under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,461.05, leaving unexpended from the sum appropriated $25,205,712.85. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the 30th after the close of the war of the rebellion, must according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

The Census Report.

The completion of the 11th census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $10,365,676.51. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the 11th census will be 25, and they will contain 22,270 printed pages.

Agriculture.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the fiscal year, and makes recommendation for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $600,000. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain.

There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was $951,100. Of that sum $138,500 has been saved. As illustrating the usefulness of this service, it may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year, resulted in detaining safely in port 2305 vessels, valued at $36,283,913, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value. What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on these ships were undoubtedly saved.

The scientific inquiries of the bureau of animal industry have progressed steadily during the year. Much tuberculin and mallein have been furnished to state authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, for the treatment of tuberculosis and glanders.

The recommendation contained in the report of the secretary for 1894, that the vicious system of promiscuous free distribution of its departmental documents be abandoned, is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions and the officers and libraries of states and of the federal government, but from all individuals applying for them, a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required.

Civil Service Reform.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government, as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages.

National Board of Health.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer, charged with no other duties that such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease.

The Labor Commission.

By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1888, I appointed a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike. Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

The Tariff.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments, if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If, with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws, it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries, and thousands of discharged workingmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat the recommendation that the additional duty of 1-10th of a cent per pound, laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

Plea For Free Ships.

A refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, exhibited a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage.

The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the seas should be turned into American hands. Ship building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment of ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace, and a safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The Bond Issue.

During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced that it became necessary to replenish this reserve, and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period.

But the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and, pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at 5 per cent per annum and maturing 10 years after their issue. I am glad to say that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished, is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold; and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation, now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial depletions of our government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency, by banks claiming such exemption, that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulation notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

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Room 11, Runels' Building, Cor. Bridge and Merr'k.

The Gov. Winthrop Ranges
Excell all others for Baking and their Heating Stoves are the greatest economizers on Fuel. The celebrated Stoves may be seen at M. O'Flaherty's at 79 81 Market Street. He also does all kinds of Piping and Plumbing, and all kinds of Tinsmithing. Give us a call at
79 to 81 MARKET STREET

WE HAVE
About One Hundred Second Hand
Parlor Stoves and Ranges
Some as Good as New,
FOR SALE
Cheap For Cash or Weekly Payments.
Did You Know That we have a large building in rear of our Merrimack St. store filled with second-hand Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Carpets, etc., etc., some as good as new, and at half the price of new.

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Nos. 14, 16, 18 Merrimack Street.
(Opposite Post Office.)
As Good as Any of Them.
Better Than Most of Them.
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E. R. DONOVAN,
Office: 35 Gorham Street,
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T. M. BOLTON,
139 Market Street, Gates' Block,
Saddle and Harness Maker,
Fine Repairing at the Lowest Rate

FRANCIS W. QUA,
No. 3 Barristers' Hall,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Lowell Opera House
--THE--
Stoddard Lectures.
Grand Opening of the Course Tomorrow, Tuesday Ev'ng, at 7.45.
PARIS.
With - Delightful - Illustrations.
Dec. 13, SWITZERLAND.
Dec. 20, ROME.
Dec. 27, NORWAY, (The Land of the Midnight Sun.)
Dec. 31, THE PASSION PLAY.
Reserved Seats, 50, 75, $1; on sale for all lectures.

Thursday, December 6.
The Straightest Steer You Ever Had For a Good Laugh.
HOYT'S
A TEXAS
STEER.
Regular Prices $1, 75, 50, 35, 25c. Seats on sale Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Music - Hall.
Thomas & Watson, Lessees and Managers.
Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 3rd.
SPECIAL DIME Matinee Every Day, Except Monday.
Regular Saturday Matinee at 2.30.
WAITE'S COMEDY CO.
Premium Band and Orchestra.
Special Scenery, New Comedies, Funny Comedians, and Charming Soubrettes.
Change of Bill Every Performance.
REGULAR PRICES, — — 10, 20, 30c.

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Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

NEW LUMBER YARD.
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Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Cedar Posts a Specialty.
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Telephone 568-5.

PETER J. BRADY,
GROCER.
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour, the best in the city.

Great Removal Sale.
We are about to remove to more commodious quarters and find it necessary to close out our present stock of Harnesses of every description. The greatly reduced prices will place our stock within reach of everybody in need of Harnesses. Have leased for a term of years the "Old Brabrook Stand," established in 1827.
J. C. DONOVAN,
57 Market street.

Farrell & Conaton
248 DUTTON ST.
Practical Plumbers
AND
Sanitary Engineers.
Also Steam, Gas and Water Fitters. We also carry a large line of Gas Fixtures at lowest prices.

"About This Time"
—TRY OLD—
"TOM" GIN,
Or some of our Scotch or Irish Whiskies.
Choice Wines and Liquors, Beers and Ales.
The Golden Sheaf
55 Middle Street, Parker's Block, near Palmer St. Telephone 458-3. Open 6.30

MULLIN & WINSLOW,
Dealers in
COAL
At Summer Prices
1018 Gorham Street.
Telephone 91-2.

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow; colder; strong northwest winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain or snow; colder; northwest gales on the coast.

LOCAL NEWS.

The storm yesterday gave many men employment.

Business is steadily improving on the corporations.

Miss Maud E. Paradis has gone on a concert tour to Philadelphia.

The slippery sidewalks, Saturday evening, gave many good people a fall.

There will be plenty of working space on the floor of the new post office.

Bids for the new post office furniture were opened in Washington today.

Mrs. W. H. White and Mrs. Norcross have returned from a trip to the west.

Mrs. George W. Raynes of Sherman street entertained the X. V. club, Friday.

There is an increase in the number of applications for relief by the poor department.

The foreign money order business at the post office, in the way of Christmas trade, has begun.

Mrs. Twiss and Miss Lillian Twiss of Chelmsford are homeward bound from their European trip.

Sec'y Smith of the board of trade believes a uniform charter bill for cities will be introduced in the new legislature.

The old fashioned letter boxes are being replaced by the new style. All boxes will be painted bright red, hereafter.

The Lawrence Athletics disappointed the Lowell Internationals by not appearing Saturday afternoon for the foot ball match on Dracut oval.

Mill owners who are not complying with the law relating to illiterate minors attending schools should take heed lest they have to explain.

Sprained His Ankle.

William Kennedy, an employe of the Electric Light company, slipped and fell on Willow street yesterday afternoon and sprained his ankle. He resides at 57 Willow street.

Concerts at North Billerica.

The Talbot Mills band is preparing programs for three concerts at Talbot Memorial hall, during the winter, the first to be given Dec. 14th. A chorus of fifty school boys will be one of the features.

Intended Bride Was Nervous.

One applicant who received a marriage license at the city clerk's office three months ago called at the office Saturday afternoon to have it renewed. From a comment made by the applicant it is thought the marriage arranged for three months ago was postponed because of some objection by the intended bride.

Milk Producers Elect Directors.

The Lowell Co-operative Milk association held an adjourned meeting in the board of trade rooms Saturday, and a big discussion was held over the election of the directors, who were decided upon as follows: Messrs. F. R. Cutter, Daniel Gage, Wm. L. Gordon, Enoch Foster, Philip J. Connell, Percy P. Perham, Daniel Marshall, A. L. Barker and George W. Trull. J. E. Gibson was chosen treasurer. The executive committee was reelected.

The treasurer's report showed progress and a healthy condition.

Lecture on Self Improvement.

The Young Men's Catholic Literary society met yesterday afternoon and John W. McEvoy, Esq., delivered a very interesting and entertaining lecture upon "self-improvement."

He could make no better choice of a subject, and during his remarks, he commanded the closest attention. The members evidenced the greatest interest in what the speaker said, and at the conclusion Mr. McEvoy was tendered a vote of thanks.

The literary exercises included a piano solo by Charles Courser, and recitations by William Regan, James Hennessy and Thomas McCann. Rev. Fr. Burke delivered a few remarks. The society decided to organize a glee club, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

BOWLING NEWS.

The Bankers' bowling tournament at Les Miserables' alleys will close this week.

Members of the Lowell and Highland councils, Royal Arcanum, are talking of having a bowling game.

The Vesper team including Goulding in the place of Hood, bowled against a so-called All-Massachusetts team, Saturday night, winning by a score of 2396 to 2304. Goulding made 527.

AT THE MATHEWS'.

Fine Concert Given Last Evening by Institute Talent.

The Sunday evening entertainment at the Mathew Temperance Institute hall attracted an audience that packed the hall. The majority of those present were young people and they were treated to an exceptionally fine program.

It was expected that Councilman Curtin would read a paper on an interesting subject but was unable to do so. He will speak at the next meeting.

Last evening's program included vocal selections by Misses Margaret McCaffrey, Josephine Morrisser, Messrs. Patrick Coppinger, Michael Gorman; recitation, Miss Hattie Fox; trombone solo, Master Gleason of St. Patrick's Cadet band and cornet solo by John Hanlon. Rev. Fr. McManus delivered an address. The various numbers were well rendered.

MASSACHUSETTS COTTON MILLS

Will Not Build a Mill in the South But Will Lease One Built by Other Parties.

The change in the plans of the Massachusetts cotton mills in respect to building a new mill in the South is due to the fact that a majority of the stockholders failed to assent to the increase of stock proposed three months ago, many claiming that the capitalization was already large enough

It has therefore been arranged to organize a new company which will build the mill in the South and lease it to the Massachusetts cotton mill at a rental of 6 per cent. per annum on its share capital for 100 years clear of taxes and all other charges.

The Massachusetts company will have the right to purchase the southern mill at cost at the end of 10 years, but during the first 10 years one-half the net profits of the new mill shall go to a sinking fund, which may be used in this purchase by the Massachusetts company.

Stockholders of the Massachusetts Cotton Mill company will have the right to subscribe for the stock of the new concern at par in the proportion of one share for each three shares of Massachusetts cotton mill stock held.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

If nervous, try Old Hundred cigar.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Before buying a piano call in and try the pianos at Downing's, 182 Merrimack street.

E. A. Wilson, coal dealer, is selling coal at lowest cash prices; call at 51 Merrimack street.

Paaten & Co. have the finest potted and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

The finest photos in the city are to be found at Lonpret's studio, Munsur block, Central street.

A true, life-like photo is something everybody admires. Marion makes that kind. Visit his studio in Barristers' hall and have a sitting made.

Col. James M. Varnum of New York appointed paymaster general, with rank of brigadier general on the staff of Gov-elect Morton, is a native of Dracut.

Laborers Take Warning.

We have reduced the price of coal for your benefit. Buy your coal of D. W. Horne & Son, 15 Central street.

X Xmas Remittance X.

For Christmas drafts payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all over Europe. Call at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street; English sovereigns bought and sold.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Short Story About Waite's Comedy Company Booked for Music Hall This Week—Stoddard and the Texas Steer.

At Music hall this week will be seen a big company of musicians and comedians, which is widely known in the west and which is making its first trip through the east. James L. Waite, the manager, is one of the best known theatrical men west of the Allegnanies, and when popular priced organizations were first demanded fourteen years ago he got together a company of clever people and started on the circuit. So successful was his innovation that he never could reach the Atlantic seaboard, each year his company being increased in size and strengthened until its reputation was known to every theatre patron from the North to Texas. Mr. Waite claims to have in his Premium band and orchestra the best travelling organization in the country. Besides the company he carries his own scenery and equipment. His recent engagements in Springfield and Manchester have given him a remarkable introduction and the week's attraction here is highly recommended.

The Cream of Minstrelsy.

It can be said without reserve that Primrose & West's two performances Saturday were the best in the minstrel line given here for years. From the opening to the closing act the program excelled any ever put together. The minstrel company seemed to be the strongest Messrs. Primrose & West have taken out. Financially the engagement here was successful.

Stoddard's Paris Lecture.

Remember that John L. Stoddard begins lecturing promptly at 7. 45 on Paris tomorrow evening. Get your tickets ahead of time in order to avoid confusion. Be in your seats before the lights go out. There are still many good seats on sale both for the course and for single lectures.

The Texas Steer.

Of the many satires C. H. Hoyt has written that of The Texas Steer announced for Thursday evening at the Opera house, is the best. It deals with congressional life and is full of life from start to finish.

Prince Pro Tem.

If you are going to the opera Saturday get your tickets early

NO DISTURBANCE.

Oates and Kolb Each Took the Oath of Office as Governor of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—Captain Reuben Kolb took the oath of office as governor at a lawyer's down town, and afterward walked to the Capitol. A crowd of a few score farmers followed him. He was admitted to the grounds like any citizen. Kolb made no effort to enter the building. A squad of police guarded the steps, and a company of cavalry occupied the grounds.

COLONEL OATES.

No excitement prevailed, and no disturbance occurred. Kolb subsequently made a speech, but was not permitted to enter the Capitol building. Everything was quiet. There were no unusual crowds on the street, and no bands of armed men.

A number of military companies arrived in the morning to take part in the inauguration. The inauguration procession, headed by Governor Jones and Governor-Elect Oates, started at 11:30, and Governor Oates took the oath at noon at the Capitol, in the presence of the legislature.

Kolb's address was delivered from the top of a wagon drawn up near the sidewalk opposite the Capitol grounds, and was listened to by not over 200 people. Kolb sent a message to the governor's office to learn what would occur if he made a speech inside the capitol grounds.

He was informed by the governor's private secretary that he would be arrested and put in the city jail. Kolb then came himself to Governor Jones and received the same information. At the close of his speech he disappeared.

Louis Alexander,

Importer and tailor, 65 Central street, is a first class practical cutter of long experience in fine New York houses. Is up with the times and guarantees satisfaction. Full importations now ready.

Horses With Records.

Working horses as well as driving horses receive the strictest attention at Merrimack stable, 478 Merrimack street. Board $4 per week. Horses stabled for the winter.

You Should Have One

of those glass pitchers we are giving away with a pound of our high grade Tea. See samples in show windows. Dickson Bros., 68 Merrimack street.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.

OH! IF I ONLY HAD HER Complexion! Why it is easily obtained. Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

THE REAL ALTRURIAN COLONY.

A New Co-operative Community in California.

Hopeful Souls to Whom All In the Outside World Are Anarchists—What a Reporter Saw and Heard Where the Brotherhood of Man Is Believed to be Possible.

I have traveled to Altruria. It is not such a mysterious journey as it sounds. I left San Francisco at 7:40 in the morning, and at 11:45 on the same day I was in the land of the impossible. There is no money in that land and no competition. There is neither wealth there nor poverty, and every man takes his brother's hand and says, "We will not work against each other, but for each other."

There are a lot of strange ideas, strange customs and strange promises in Altruria, and the strangest part of the whole thing is that it's a real place, as real as Petaluma or Santa Rosa and almost as easy to reach. I went up there the other day.

"There," said the moon faced boy who drove, "there's your mill. These folks you want is campin som'ers round here, I guess."

The mill has not been used for some time, and the great wheel is colored a tender grayish green with young lichens. We heard voices inside the mill-room, and we went in. A tall, strong man with a heavy gray beard was climbing a narrow stairway, carrying something on his back. "Put it in the corner of the room," said a woman's voice from the top of the ladder. A man stopped out of the shadow as we entered.

"We are looking for the Altrurians," I said.

"Well," said the man who stopped out of the shadow, "you've found 'em. I'm one of 'em."

"Where is your settlement?" I began.

The man laughed.

"There isn't any here yet," he said, "but there will be tomorrow. We're just moving in. The women folks are all at the house. I'll take you down there if you say so."

I did say so, and we started off down a way that was half road and half path. The man trudged along with a sturdy tread. He was good to look at, in his way. He was strong and in the prime of his manhood, though his thick hair was touched with white here and there. His shrewd, courageous blue eyes were bright and kindly, and they made me think somehow of the eyes of a very happy, very young person, who is expecting something pleasant to happen every minute. He didn't quite like the idea of visitors, and he made no attempt to disguise his feeling, although he was perfectly civil. "There's nothing to see," he said, looking first at the artist, then at me. "We're just like other folks, and we move just like 'em. We haven't any religious creed in particular, and no peculiar dress. And you won't find any interesting cranks. We are everyday fellows tired of living in anarchy."

I was a little surprised at the word anarchy, and I suppose I looked surprised, for his keen blue eyes twinkled, and he said:

"Oh, yes; I call you an anarchist! You don't know it, but that's what you are. I guess that's what most people are nowadays, every one fighting for himself and believing that that's the only right and proper way to live. Well, we got tired of living that way, and we've come off here in the valley to see how we can manage by trying to help each other. We're going to run things on what we think is a perfectly fair and square business basis. I'm going to help my neighbor, and I'm going to expect my neighbor to help me."

We came suddenly in sight of a little clearing. A long, low house stood in a beautiful little valley at the foot of the sloping hills.

It was moving day at the long, low house. There was no doubt of that. The porch was covered with boxes and barrels and bundles. There was a big wheelbarrow full of dishes standing near the steps, and stoves and beds and chairs were heaped in quite a little mountain around the door. A wagon stood at the end of the house, and two or three men were unloading it. A man toiled up a little rise of ground with a pail of water in each hand.

"Smells like dinner," said the man who came out of the shadow. Two men were chopping wood near the kitchen door. A toddling child wandered out of the door just as we approached. "Look out for these chips, Dot," cried one of the men who was chopping. A woman ran out and caught up the child. "Dear me," she cried, giving it something that was half a shake and half a hug. "You can think of more ways to get hurt." "Ugh, ugh," said the baby, imitating her father and striking her mother's knee as if she, too, were chopping.

"Ladies," said the man who had brought us, "here's some company." The woman put the baby down and tried to look delighted, but she was as dismayed as an everyday housekeeper. "We're all cluttered up," she said. "You'll have to excuse us."

I sat down on the clothesbasket, and the artist went out and sat in a swing which dangled from the big oak trees in front of the house.

"We came yesterday," said the woman, "and we're only just getting settled. There are 17 of us here now—17 grown folks, I mean. There are nine children. We're only the advance guard, you know. We're going to get things started, and the rest will gradually come. We married folks are all living in the house now, a room apiece for each family, and the single men are camping out up in the mill, but that won't last long. There's a house or two up the valley that we can use in a day or two, but in a little while we'll have our own houses. Each family can plan its own.

"I know how mine's going to look already. I've planned my kitchen to a dot. Any one that doesn't want to keep house can live in the hotel. We're going to build a hotel up there on the slope. There's a hot spring there, you know, and some of our members who don't live in the colony can come here instead of going to a summer resort. We're going to take this house away and turn all this land here into gardens. There's lots of water everywhere, you see. Oh, we'll show people how to be comfortable in a very little while."

"You have the money, then, to begin with?"

"Oh, yes; we have money, but we're not going to have it long. We don't believe in it. Of course when you start an entirely new idea it takes time to get things regulated. We won't need much money to build houses here, though. We have carpenters and paper hangers and plumbers among us, and just as soon as we get the old mill to going we will cut the lumber from our own trees, and there you are! We may have to buy a few nails from the outside world, but that's about all. In a few years we won't have to buy even that, we'll make our own nails. We're going to take care of ourselves here. There won't be any rent to pay or any gas bill to meet, and the first of the month will be the same as any other day in Altruria."

"I understand about the rent," I said. "You own this land together, all of you people, and you will all own your own houses, but the gas, now, and the coal—how about the first of the month when the coal bill comes in?"

The little woman laughed. "I know how you feel," she said. "I thought the same as you do till I studied the thing up. You're so used to money that you don't believe you can get along without it. You can. About coal, now. We've found some coal in the bed of the creek, and we're going to prospecting some day. The gas we'll make ourselves If we shouldn't find coal—well, I'd have to explain our whole system to explain that, and I guess I'll call Mr. Nelson to do that. I promised to help about dinner."

Mr. Nelson was chopping wood, but he laid down his ax and came up to the porch when he was called.

"Mr. Nelson," I said, "how are you going to get your coal and your tea and sugar and things without any money?"

"We have a store in the city," he said in the manner of one who says a thing he has said many times before, "a co-operative store. We will raise vegetables, and we are going to have chickens and eggs and fruit and by and by shoes and other things to dispose of.

"Now, a man who works in the shoeshop, say, take him for example. Suppose there are ten men in the shoeshop and you're one of them. Now, at the end of the month you own one-tenth of the shoes that have been made during the month. You get a check which calls for the value of one-tenth of those shoes. Not a bank check—we don't want to hear of banks—but the Altrurian check, which will be honored in our store. If you need coal, you'll get coal, and if you need sugar you'll get sugar. Don't you see?"

"About that one-tenth," I said. "If I should work faster or longer than the rest and make more shoes, what then? My check would have to call for more than one-tenth of the value of the shoes, of course."

"Of course not," said Mr. Nelson. "All our people are equal. We will have no rich and no poor. If we did your way and gave you more things because you worked longer than the rest, we'd be going right into anarchy again. You'd be getting rich, if not in money, then in goods, and that wouldn't do."

"But if I made better shoes than the others?"

"You would know that you were doing good work and that would make you happy."

"But I would get no more than the poorest workman of the lot?"

"No more. If the poorest workman was very poor, we'd put him at something he could do well. If he was a poor workman because he was careless or lazy, we'd put him out of Altruria."

"Then, as I understand it, ability counts for nothing in Altruria. The man who edits a paper and the man who digs drains get the same reward?"

"He gets the same reward. Only the man who digs drains works shorter hours because the work is harder."

"That is very well for the drain digger," muttered the artist from the swing, "but it's a little hard on the editor."

The man who was washing his hands said: "Folks make the funniest objections to Altrurian ideas. A friend of mine was laboring with me the other day, and he said: 'Why, it's all nonsense. What if one of you fellows should want to go to Europe, and his share wasn't enough so he could, and you wouldn't let him rustle and get money enough on his own hook, what then?' I just looked at him. He had on an old hat that had been brushed until it was bald, and I knew that he didn't have $100 in the world.

"'Look here,' I said, 'why don't you go to Europe?'"

In the midst of the laugh which followed this sally the dinner bell rang.

"Come in and have some dinner with us," said a bright faced, live woman, bustling to the door. "It's kind of a picnic dinner. We've had to cook it as best we could, but I guess you'll make out."

We went into a low, old fashioned room, where the tables were set, and sat down to a good, substantial, old fashioned midday dinner. There were fried steak and turnips, and potatoes and cabbage, and pickles and coffee, and some very good jelly and preserves.

At the head of my table sat a man with a face of marked intelligence. He looked like a professional man of some sort. Next to him sat a well featured, smooth faced young man who might have been a successful real estate dealer from his appearance. The rest of the men looked like mechanics of the better class and farmers. They were all intelligent, and they all had wide open, earnest eyes, so much alike in a certain expression of candor that they all looked as if they might belong to one big family.

"Altruria is a good place for women," said the bustling little woman, pausing on her way to the kitchen for a plate of fresh bread. "We don't think washing is women's work. It's too heavy, so it's to be done by men and machinery. A woman has an equal voice with her husband in the management of affairs, and a woman who brings up a family of children gets her share of the association's property, just as her husband gets his share for making shoes."

"She doesn't get a bit more for nursing a lot of children through all their whooping cough and measles, and worrying herself sick over 'em, than her husband does for sitting still and putting good uppers on to good soles, and that," said the man who had had his say about the drain digger, "doesn't seem quite fair. But then, you see," he went on as he passed the artist a dish of preserves, "she gets her happiness out of her work. No worry, no fretting over old age coming or sickness, no envy or hate or what the anarchists call competition. Every one will have his own work to do—work that he can do—and he can go on in peace and happiness and know that he's going to grow old as the trees and the animals grow old—without an anxiety or a care. When he's past work, he can sit still and watch Altruria grow and grow until all the world shall be Altruria."

The artist and I climbed up a steep hill crowned with vines and looked out upon the world. We saw the neat little villages spread out like a map under our feet. In the distance the bay shone like a silver shield, and we knew that across the silver shield lay the great, busy, teeming city, with its misery and its wealth, its sorrows and its joys, its envy, its hate and all its uncharitableness, and we looked down into Altruria and the men trying to rub the lichens off the green old wheel of the mill, and we wondered if the old, old wheel would turn to this new music they had brought with them out of "anarchy."—San Francisco Examiner.

Value of Labor Unions.

On the whole, I am firmly convinced that organization is necessary for the highest interests of the man. Capital is organized, and it is necessary to organize labor, not for the sake of the laborer contending against his employer, but in order that he may be able to secure a fair return for that which he has to sell—his labor.

The labor unions are of great value to workingmen for the educational influence which is promoted. They are also of immense service in enabling workingmen to take the part they should in securing fair legislation. Workingmen possess great power through the ballot, and if it were wisely used in favor of their real interests much good could be accomplished for themselves and for the community.—Rev. W. J. Nichols.

The Land For the People.

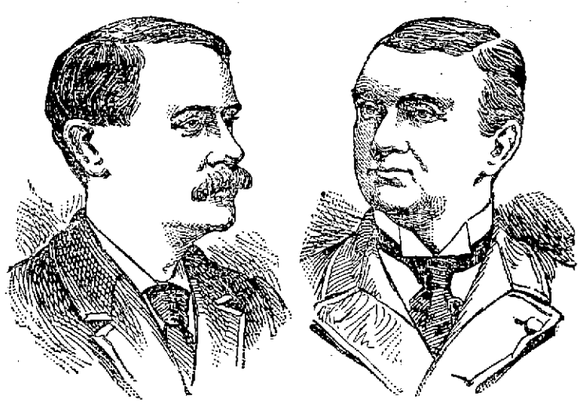
Why does the People's Party declare against the monopolization of land for speculative purposes and demand that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands owned by aliens be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only?

There have been given by corrupted congresses to the railroads of the country 191,000,000 acres of our public land without a penny of recompense. The railroads now own about 172,000,000 acres; owned by aliens, 62,000,000. These 234,000,000 acres, which is almost as much as the available land now owned by the government, the Populists would reclaim and hold for homes for American citizens. One alien landlord, Lord Scully, owns 3,000,000 acres of the best farm lands of Illinois, from which he derives a yearly rental of $200,000 from his tenant farmers. No American ought to be compelled to pay rent to a foreigner for the use of part of the soil of his own country. Such a condition is deadly poison to patriotism.

JABB.

Missionary Meetings.

The carpenters of Detroit propose having a series of missionary meetings. They will be educational and at the same time something on the social order, as the wives of the members will participate.



ALSTON G. DAYTON. JAMES A. CONNELLY.

THEY DEFEATED FAMOUS CONGRESSMEN.

The man who defeated Congressman William L. Wilson in the second district of West Virginia was Alston G. Dayton. James A. Connelly, who retired William L. Springer, of Illinois, is a veteran with a good war record and a prominent lawyer.

A LIQUOR WAR

Opened in Manchester by the Police on Sunday.

At Manchester, yesterday, 13 seizures were made by the police, including two drug stores and the leading saloon. Two prominent places of questionable resort were raided.

It is said the number of saloons in this city have already been reduced from 400 to less than 200. The present activity is due to the effect of the recent Mills revival meetings.

Central Labor Union Officers.

The semi-annual election of officers and the installation of new delegates was to have taken place at the meeting of the Central Labor union yesterday but only delegates representing the cigarmakers, building laborers, granite cutters and Textile No. 68 were present. The officers elected for six months were: President, L. W. Weeks, cigarmakers'; vice president, Thomas Mahan, textile 68; treasurer, Amos Kendall, granite cutters'; financial secretary, Daniel Moynahan, building laborers'; recording secretary, A. McCullough, granite cutters. Election of other officers was put over to another meeting.

It was voted to donate $100 to the aid of the Faulkner strikers.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Ladies:—
The Secret
Of a
Fair Face
Is a
Beautiful
Skin.
Sulphur Bitters
Will give you
A lovely
Complexion.

Send 3 cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

JOHN J. COSGROVE,
—DEALER IN—
HAY AND GRAIN
Best Quality at Lowest Prices.
No. 478 Merrimack Street.

MILLINERY.
Where shall I get my new hat? Why, at the
TEMPLE OF DESIGN,
Of course, where you are sure to get the newest and choicest Millinery at the lowest possible prices.
The Temple of Design.
14 and 16 Merr'ck Square, Runels' Block.

FALL MILLINERY,
Miss Sarah Cahill.
New Store, New Goods, New Ideas, and in fact the latest in Millinery, at the beautiful new store at
113 GORHAM STREET,
Just above the new Post Office. The display of Novelties is quite remarkable.
You are cordially invited to call. Be sure and inquire for our prices.
MISS SARAH CAHILL, 113 Gorham Street.

When in Need of Real Fine
MILLINERY
Call at the New Store of
ABBIE M. SMITH
Where the most complete assortment of Novelties and Exquisite Trimmings may be found. All New Goods.
175 Merrimack St., Welles' Block.
MRS. M. E. DUDLEY, Assistant.
Fine Mourning a Specialty.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Not Sent by Li.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 3.—Envoy Detring, who visited Japan for the purpose of negotiating peace, and whose mission proved a failure, the prime minister declining to meet him, has written a private letter to the prime minister denying that he was sent to Japan by Li Hung Chang.

Treaty Should Be Fully Observed.

ATHENS, Dec. 3.—The Armenian committee here has presented to the ministers of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty a petition recounting the Sassoun outrages, and imploring the powers referred to not to allow article 61 of the Berlin treaty to remain ineffective.

Blame Laid on Firebugs.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3.—The Charity hospital, situated just outside the city limits, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, $50,000. No lives were lost. Firebugs are believed to be the cause of the conflagration.

Oil Stove Exploded.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—By the explosion of an oil stove at 19 North square, Lugi Roma and his daughter Louisa, aged 8, were burned to death. Other occupants of the building were got safely out by the aid of fire escapes.

Took Her Own Life.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Abby Hillgrove, aged 68, committed suicide by hanging herself from a bedpost with a pillow case. She was insane.

Disastrous Explosion of Forcite.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—Three persons were killed and 20 injured by an explosion in a forcite factory at Canlillie. The building was blown to atoms.

O'Donnell & Gilbride.

More Good News! Another Low Price Sale. More Wonderful Selling.

Carpets at 67c. on the Dollar!

A POSITIVE MARK-DOWN AND CLEARANCE SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CARPETS

BEGINS -:- TODAY.

We place on sale today $20,000 worth of high-grade Carpets, at prices lower than the most inferior goods are offered for elsewhere. Our motive for this sale is to reduce our mammoth stock prior to January 1st, and fit ourselves to buy our Spring Stock under the new tariff schedules. Hence! A total eclipse of all previous efforts of all former sales, of all former prices.

2500 yds Lowell Ingrains, for this sale only,	49c a yd
4000 yds Ex. Super Ingrains, Cotton Carpet,	35c a yd
2200 yds Cotton Carpet, for this sale only,	23c a yd
3500 yds Best Quality Tapestry, for this sale only	77c a yd
2900 yds Good Quality Tapestry, for this sale only,	59c a yd
1500 yds 5-Frame Brussells, for this sale only,	93c a yd
2200 yds Best Quality Brussells, for this sale only,	98c a yd

China and Japan Mattings

A week of Glorious Bargain Prices. Come and get the benefit of our prudent buying and reckless selling.

40 rolls of fine matting,	(for this sale only)	10c a yard.
50 rolls of fine matting,	" " "	12c a yard.
45 rolls of fine Matting,	" " "	15c a yard.
75 rolls of Cotton Warp Mattin g	" " "	32c a yard.

Lace Draperies.

If ever you intend buying Lace Draperies, now is the time, and our store the place. The past week we secured about $6500 worth of draperies, at a mere fraction of their cost to make. The cause of the sacrifice on the part of the manufacturer, was on account of slight imperfections which will be scarcely perceptible when hung. The stock consists principally of Irish Point, Nottingham and Scotch Laces, and will be offered in this sale at prices which must command Speedy Sale. Come in and see them.

Portieres, Lambrequin, Materials, Fringes, Muslins, etc., will be offered in this sale at greatly reduced prices.

Have You Seen The Mermaid?

On last Friday and Saturday, over 10,000 people viewed the Mermaid on exhibition in our Palmer street window. It's a wonderful curio and will be exhibited a few days longer. Come down and see it.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE.

1894. - CHRISTMAS - 1894.

MOIR BROS. & CO.,

119, 121 and 123 MERRIMACK ST.

THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 6th.

Occurs the Grand Opening of Our

SUBTERRANEAN - CAVERNS,

With the Grandest Assortment of Holiday Goods, Toys, Dolls, Books, Games, Celluloid Boxes, etc., Christmas Cards and Booklets, etc.

And in fact everything for old and young, rich and poor. Our assortment this year eclipses all our former efforts, and we can assure our customers that our stock is entirely NEW; not a single piece left from last season to show you, as we make it a point to close out everything.

Everything New. Everything Novel.

All the latest ideas of the toymaker's art. All the latest and prettiest Dolls, including the popular 'Papa and Mamma' speaking dolls. All the newest things in Juvenile Books. All the latest and swift selling games, from the best publishers. Everything in New Christmas Cards and Booklets. Be sure and visit our store Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and see our new Holiday Department

The Subterranean Caverns, the Acknowledged Home of Santa Claus

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXV. NO. 2. LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1894. PRICE ONE CENT.

SECOND EDITION

THE SUN is the only paper in Lowell receiving The Associated Press, cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

Later News in Six o'clock Extra.

MOODY IS HERE

Opened His Revival to Many Thousands.

BRANCH STREET RINK TWICE PACKED WITH HUMANITY.

Crusade Under Direction of Evangelical Churches.

The great revivalist, Dwight L. Moody, opened his series of meetings at the old rink on Branch street, yesterday afternoon, with over 3000 persons in the audience. So big an audience was it that the management was obliged to announce an overflow meeting in the Branch street church.

Previous to Mr. Moody's remarks prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Rev. Mr. Millington and Rev. Dr. Seymour. Then the famous Moody faced the great audience.

His first request was that all the windows be raised, wraps and overcoats removed, if anybody desired to leave before the end of the service, he wanted them to get as near the door as possible, so that in making their exit they might create less disturbance. His remarks were couched in simple language, appealing directly to the audience.

He opened with a brief talk on prayer which he said every man, woman and child can do. He treated the elements of true prayer, and had a word of advice, for those who at times became discouraged. "The first element of prayer is adoration; then the confession of sins. The next is restitution." In connection with this he related an example pertinent to his remarks, and dwelt for some time on this element.

The Evening Service.

The evening service drew another large crowd. Rev. Mr. Huntington offered prayer. Mr. Jacobs sang a hymn and then another prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Adams.

Mr. Moody announced that afternoon services will be held at 3 o'clock and the evening services at 7 o'clock.

He then asked all who were christians to rise and the majority of those present arose. He then said he wanted to speak to the christian people present and devoted himself mainly to the work of the Lord.

Once in speaking of the saloons he said, "I suppose you have them here." "Yes, we have 77 legalized saloons" shouted Rev. Hugh Montgomery.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Moody pronounced the benediction and the meeting dispersed.

Some Details.

The street railway has arranged to run special cars from the square to the rink during the services, at five minute time. It is estimated that the daily attendance will exceed 6000.

CHRISTMAS.

Presents of money to England, Ireland and Scotland for Christmas at the Money Order Office, 324 Market Street corner of Worthen, payable at any bank in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

James F. O'Donnell,

Agent, Lowell, Mass.

Cor. of Worthen and Market Sts.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John McManus to John J. Donovan and William J. Coughlin, dated the twenty-first day of December, A. D., 1891, and recorded with Middlesex North District Registry of Deeds, book 229, page 458, and by said John J. Donovan and William J. Coughlin assigned to the Lowell Trust company by deed of assignment dated December, A. D. 1891, and recorded in said registry, book 229, page 470, and for breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage deed, the Lowell Trust company will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D., 1894, at three o'clock in the afternoon all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed; being a certain piece of land with buildings thereon, situate in said Lowell on the westerly side of a lane or passageway, extending southerly from Pine street and bounded and described as follows; to wit:—Beginning at a stake at the northeasterly corner of the premises and at the southeasterly corner of land of John Sayers and at a point in the centre of said lane or passageway distant about two hundred and thirty-five feet from land of Robert Johnson, thence running southerly through the centre of said lane on land of one Hanafin and land of one Stevens two hundred feet more or less to a stake at other land of John Sayers; thence westerly on said last mentioned land two hundred and sixty feet to land now or formerly of one Gaudette; thence northerly on said last mentioned land bounded by a stone wall two hundred feet to a stake at the southwesterly corner of other land of said John Sayers and at the northwesterly corner of premises, thence easterly on last mentioned land about two hundred and eighty-five feet to the point of beginning, containing fifty-four thousand five hundred square feet more or less.

Terms made known at time of sale.

LOWELL TRUST COMPANY.
Assignee of said Mortgage.

LOWELL, Dec. 3d, 1894.

Do you need any?
Shall you buy any?

SLEIGHS.

We have 100 of them in stock. They are all right, so are the prices.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD.
Central Street.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

The Millerites as Office Crabbers and Usurpers.

OPINIONS OF THE BOSTON HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

Sparks on the Council Ticket in Ward Three.

There is little change in the political situation since Saturday. Investigation proves that there is not much foundation for the rumor of democratic defection in the councilmanic contest in Ward Six. Mr. Thompson, the republican nominee is not very enthusiastic in his candidacy and will not fight for the place. He does not think it worth fighting for. Mr. Sullivan is the candidate who is supposed to be the butt of opposition but he will undoubtedly be elected. There will be no backsliders this year.

***

The liberal republicans of the city are not falling into line very rapidly and it would be difficult to understand how they could since Mr. Miller in his speech at the convention designated the old line republicans a ring and felicitated himself that the "ring" had to go. It is an undoubted fact that the republican machine has been smashed but a much worse one has taken its place.

The "ring" which now obtains is sworn to secrecy and holds its meeting behind bolted doors. The members deny their affiliation with the order and plot in secret what they will do in public.

Speaking of the situation the local correspondent of the Sunday Herald, who is a prominent Vesper man, says: "A bitter, rancorous fight is the prospect ahead of 90,000 people whose every interest is to live together in peace and harmony. Such a contest cannot be without lamentable consequences. As Lowell felt for 20 years the effect of the Know-nothing agitation, so the fight of the present petty, ridiculous quarrel on religious lines will leave its traces on the present generation."

But a plainer, more accurate or more forcible statement of the situation it would be difficult to make than is contained in the following from the same source.

The real essence of the A. P. A. movement is not religious, not sectarian, but rather political, just as the populist, socialist and political propaganda is political. The aim is the offices. This has been the constant theme of their most vociferous spokesman. In his all inclusive hyperbole of bigotry, which has swept Catholics, Unitarians and Universalists into a common class with police court drunkards, as the objects of his undiscriminating intolerance, he, no longer ago than last Sunday, from his pulpit, restated in so many words this incidental purpose of political spoliation. At the Raboteau meeting in Huntington hall, one of the speakers, a local clergyman, predicted with great confidence that the order would elect the next president. And as to Mr. Miller himself, it is doubtful if he would be ever heard of as a candidate for mayor had he sold as much grain to the city last year as a rival firm who had a representative in the city government.

At least, a jealousy, growing out of such a circumstance, was the only inference to be drawn from his remarks upon the matter. The people, however, last year pronounced upon the transaction which he criticized properly enough, condemning any action by which an individual, trusted with the interests of his constituents, turned his position to his own account. Some of the A. P. A., and apparently influential, are disappointed politicians. There is nothing of disinterestedness apparent about any of the order. Adroit politicians have made tools of them, and they have shown themselves just as gullible as other people. The idea is to fill the offices with men of their kind, and their methods thus far have failed to show any moral scrupulousness exceeding that of any other class of politicians.

The Millerites are making deals of all kinds to hold Brousseau, Turcotte and other leaders of the French citizens in hopes that they will swing the entire vote of that element. Promises are not as binding as oaths. Several business men have already lost patronage on account of being identified with "pulling" the French vote for Miller and his ticket.

***

Such men as Hon. C. D. Palmer, Hon. George F. Richardson, Fred Woodies, Rev. Dr. Greene, Al. Crowell, Alderman Lovejoy, Col. Bennett, E. B. Conant, Freem. Puffer, Alderman Stanley, Larkin T. Trull, C. C. Hutchinson, Willis P. Burbank, Clarence Coburn and hundreds of other prominent citizens are all to be sent to the rear in politics. They are not to be trusted in the opinion of the Millerites.

***

Mr. Miller was hunting up Mr. Kileski in Ward Six yesterday. As Mr. Kileski is outside the breastworks it is strange that Mr. Miller would condescend to consult with him.

***

The names of Thomas J. Sparks and William H. Penn have been put upon the republican councilmanic ticket in place of Thomas H. Husband and E. J. Lovejoy of Ward Three.

***

A republican ex-mayor is quoted as saying that he had voted the republican ticket all his life, and probably would continue to vote it, but he'd be horsewhipped before he would turn out to help the A. P. A.'s this time. The ex-mayor with several hundred more republicans cannot be convinced that republicanism and Apaism are synonymous terms.

***

In Ward Five the democrats must bestir themselves in support of the councilmanic candidates. Councilman Labarge has served two years with credit to himself and his constituents. George E. Leavitt, William J. Dunn and Edward Carroll, the other candidates are also young men of excellent standing, of business ability and high reputation. They should all be elected.

***

Mr. Sparks has started in his campaign as candidate for the common council in Ward Three. Great efforts are being made to cause discord among the four democratic nominees. Bets are being made upon their comparative strength and statements are being made that the friends of one are opposing another and vice versa. The candidates and their friends are all united against Mr. Sparks who is a candidate on the republican ticket. Next to the contest for the mayoralty that in Ward Three is most important to the democrats of the city. This is a year when Ward Three is expected to be straight as Ward One or Ward Six and if there is a break in the ranks it will be a disgrace to the voters. It is, therefore, the duty of every voter to stand by the four councilmanic candidates and on no condition cut the ticket either for the council or for mayor.

***

Just at present there are rumors of democratic crookedness in which three barrooms are involved. This is risky business at this juncture.

DEATHS.

KEAVEY—Michael Keavey, aged 40 years, died last evening at his home, 9 Bowers street. Deceased was a member of the Holy Name society of St. Patrick's church and of Div. 11, A. O. H. He leaves a wife and family.

KENNEALLY—Kate Kenneally, aged 40 years, died Saturday morning at her home in the rear of 19 Salem street. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and well attended. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery where the committal service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Leonard.

SMITH—George Smith, aged 55 years, died yesterday at his home, 328 Varnum avenue. Deceased leaves two sons, Frank and Arthur, and two daughters, Clara and Gertrude.

HEDRICK—George Hedrick, a resident of this city for 63 years, passed away last evening at his home, 182 Andover street. Years ago, Mr. Hedrick was a sign and decorative painter and during his time did some of the best work of this kind in the city. Later he engaged in the piano and organ business, in which he continued 'till his retirement to private life. He was greatly interested in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, but never sought nor held political office. He served as assistant collector of revenue for the United States under the late John Nesmith. It was due largely to his efforts that the chime of bells was placed in St. Anne's tower, and a clock was placed in the High street church. He was a member of the Old Residents' association in which he took an active interest. He leaves a widow and one son, George C. Hedrick, who is a United States railroad post office agent.

EDSON—Jacob Stuart Edson, beloved son of Charles E., and Maud Edson, died at the residence of his parents, 37 Royal street, age 6 months.

McManmon, florist, Prescott & Merr'k sts

HYMENEAL.

Mr. Allan Frazer, the well known merchant of Middlesex street, was married to Miss Bertha E. Dexter, on Thanksgiving, at the home of Mr. Alexander Fraser, 30 Franklin street, by Elder H. J. Farnam.

Miss Mary Houle and Mr. William Flavin were married by Rev. Wm. O'Brien at St. Michael's parsonage Friday evening. James B. Clinton was best man and Miss Annie Houle, bridesmaid.

The People's Club.

The entertainment at the women's branch of the People's club Saturday evening was given under the direction of Miss L. Anna Ware. The program was as follows; Piano duet, Misses Mabel and Blanch Miller; vocal solo, Miss Edith Nevers; reading, Maggie Elvin; banjo solo, Dr. Snyder; piano solo, Mabelle Chaplin; mandolin club Misses Welsh, Heath, Goodfellow and George; reading, Miss Winnifred Kneeland; cornet solo, Miss Gertrude Pratt; vocal solo, Mrs. L. H. Hartley; reading, Margie Elven; banjo solo, Dr. Snyder; mandolin club, Misses Welch Annie Woodside, Mabel Miller, Millie McDavitt.

Their Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Bixby observed the 25th anniversary of their marriage Saturday evening at their home, 484 Dutton street and their friends, in large numbers, congratulated them. Music was furnished by an orchestra and the Page company catered. Mrs. Josie Battles and Misses Edna Harper, Clara Hill and Emma Coate poured. The ushers were Messrs. W. C. Hodder and George B. Washburn.

Some Parish Notes.

Yesterday was the first Sunday in Advent.

The members of the Young Men's Catholic Institute will receive holy communion next Sunday in the Immaculate Conception church.

Next Saturday the feast of the Immaculate Conception will be a holyday of obligation.

Absence of Diphtheria.

While a majority of the towns and cities in New England report an increase in the number of diphtheria cases Lowell is remarkably free from this terrible infection, only two cases and one death being reported in three weeks. The death rate was 16.6 last week against 12.6 the previous week. Eight cases of typhoid and 10 of scarlet fever were reported the last fortnight.

City Council Committees.

The following committees of the city government will meet tomorrow afternoon: Police, at 2 o'clock; streets and fire department, at 2.30; sewers, lighting and commons, at 3; and printing at 3.30.

Chance for Enterprise.

A Centralville resident says he believes an expressman could do a good business this winter by delivering city water drawn at Davis corner, (which is driven well water) to residents of Centralville. A nominal sum a week would in the aggregate amount to considerable for the expressman.

The Reform Club Anniversary.

The Lowell Reform club will observe its anniversary on January 14th, with a concert, ball and banquet, to be held in Columbia hall.

The affair will be complimentary to the members of the club and of the Ladies' auxiliary.

Denies the Rumor.

Mr. James Howard, the superintendent of the city yard, denies that he is a candidate for the position of superintendent of the city farm, as reported in a Boston paper yesterday.

Two December Weddings.

The following intentions were recorded at the city clerk's office today: Joseph F. Slater 60, to Mary E. Bachelder 36. Theophilus Belleville 32, to Celina Bellevence 43.

From Revivals to Polo.

It is expected that after the Moody meetings end the Branch street rink will be used as a skating rink and roller polo will be revived.

Two Good Events.

The Mathew Temperance Institute will hold a sociable Thursday evening, December 13, and a smoke talk, Tuesday evening, Dec 20.

$1 Buys the biggest load of mill kindling in the city; all cut and ready for the stove. Orders by postal promptly attended to. Edward Cogger & Co.', 155 Church st.

FOUND—A wallet containing a sum of money, which the owner may recover by calling at 111 Appleton street, and paying for this advertisement.

5 O'CLOCK

AMONG THE BLUE COATS

POLICE NEWS NOT OF GENEROUS QUANTITY NOWADAYS.

Winter Weather Causes a Decrease in the Amount of Drunkenness—Absence of Crime a Noticeable Thing Just at Present.

The Poles on Williams street had another big row Saturday night which resulted in a stabbing affray. The row was begun in a house and continued on the street. The assailant was Felix Kopycinski who ran a knife through the hand of Sezezepur Kozaysaskijnick. Capt. Moffat and Officer Hickson arrested Felix while the other man was attended by Dr. Ricker. The wound was a bad one and may develop lockjaw.

Officer John Fox reports that on Saturday night he heard cries from the direction of the river near Broughton avenue, followed by the sound like the breaking of ice. He ran to the river and thought he heard the last cry of a drowning man. The ice was broken, but nothing further could be determined.

A woman reports that on Friday night she either saw or thought she saw a man jump into the canal opposite Huntington hall. Information fails to sustain the report.

In Police Court.

Two of nineteen drunks were released.

Thomas Mulanin left the work house a few days ago and was in today on a charge of drunkenness. He was sent to the state farm for six months.

Felix is his first name and as for his family name, it is unpronounceable. He is the Pole who stabbed a brother Pole named Saucepan Something. Lawyer Donohue appeared for Felix who was held until tomorrow in $300 bonds.

Patrick J. O.Neil of North Chelmsford appeared in court with a badly damaged face. He got drunk on cider Saturday and started to raise trouble with his family who gave him an awful beating. He was placed on probation.

Patrick and Delia McAndrew were arrested for drunkenness by Officers Breen and Dunfey yesterday, and both pleaded not guilty.

The officers testified that they were raising a disturbance. The couple have four small children. Patrick was fined $5 and Delia was placed on probation.

Patrick Pindar, a common drunkard, was sent to jail for four months.

John Ward, a feeble old man, who could neither speak nor hear, was in for drunkenness and was sent to the farm.

Frank Grove of Providence came here looking for work and got drunk. He then went to the police station for lodging. He was sent to the state farm for six months.

Martin Connaughton came here from Lawrence to see his son. He didn't see him and got drunk. He turned up at the police station for lodging. He was placed on probation. In letting him go the court said "We will inform the probation office in Lawrence of your arrival there and he will endeavor to remember your experience in Lowell—at our suggestion."

CAUFFRE—What is it? Where is it?

If you are interested, and would like to know about it, look into J. E. Shanley & Co.'s window on Merrimack street.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING

Of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stickney Observed on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stickney who reside at 53 Third street have arrived at a happy period in life but seldom reached by married couples, namely the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The anniversary came on Saturday and the elderly couple observed it appropriately. No invitations were sent out nor was there any formality to the enjoyable affair, but a large gathering of relatives, old friends and acquaintances were present to tender congratulations and wish a joyous observance to the happy couple. Among those present were their daughter and her husband Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of Lynn and their four children, one of whom is Mr. Fred W. Stickney, the well known architect. The house was a bower of roses and chrysanthemums, the offerings of loving friends and the most noticeable floral offering was a tray of fifty roses which were arranged and shaded off delicately from the richest red to the purest white. Mr. and Mrs. Stickney received their friends assisted by their children, and all united in wishing them many additional happy years of life.

BASEBALL FOR '95.

M. T. I. Gets Ready to Put a Team In the Field.

The base ball association of the Mathew Temperance Institute organized yesterday by electing Patrick F. Nestor, temporary chairman and John J. Cody temporary secretary. A committee was appointed to draw up rules to govern the association. The members of the institute will furnish the club with new uniforms, and all property of the association will be under the control and in the name of the society.

Any player who severs his connection with the society and then rejoins will not be permitted to play on the team during the remainder of that season.

It is proposed to get together a strong amateur ball nine to represent the Matthews on the diamond in 1895. Another meeting of the association will be held next Sunday.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

LYNCH—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Lynch of North Billerica, took place Saturday morning from St. Andrew's church.

FLANAGAN—John J. Flanagan was buried yesterday afternoon from his parents' home, 604 Market street. There was a large attendance at the funeral, and the remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

TREVORS—The funeral of Frederick R. Trevors took place Saturday afternoon from his parents' home, 53 White street and was well attended. Services were conducted by Rev. Willis D. Leland and interment was in Edson cemetery.

Electricity Makes Trouble.

The top of an electric light pole on East Merrimack street at the new bridge caught fire last evening and passersby were treated to a brilliant pyrotechnic display. The woodwork burned until the circuit became shut off, putting out a number of lights. Officer Lane notified a lineman and he climbed the pole and prevented any accident.

REPORT ON MONEY

Comptroller of Treasury Makes His Report.

ADVISES AN AMENDMENT TO THE BANK ACT.

It Will Be Necessary to Relieve the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report of James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, submitted to congress today, gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ending Oct. 31, 1894.

It shows that during this period but 50 banks were organized, with a capital stock of $5,285,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital in any one year since 1879. On Oct. 31, 1894, the total number of national banks in operation was 3756, with an authorized capital stock of $672,671,365, represented by 7,955,076 shares of stock owned by 287,842 shareholders.

On Oct. 2, 1894, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the banks were $3,473,922,055, of which their loans and discounts amounted to $2,007,122,191, and money of all kinds in bank $422,428,192. Of their liabilities $1,728,418,819 represented individual deposits, and $354,121,082 surplus and net undivided profits, and $172,331,978 circulating notes outstanding. The total circulation of national banks on Oct. 31, 1894, amounted to $207,472,603, a net decrease during the year of $1,741,563, and a gross decrease of $8,614,804 in circulation secured by bonds.

During the year, 79 banks, with an aggregate capital of $10,475,000, passed out of the system by voluntary liquidation; 21, including two which failed in 1893, with a capital stock of $2,770,000, became insolvent and were placed in charge of receivers.

An Important Topic.

The feature of the comptroller's report is his discussion of the currency question and the defects which are said to exist in the note-issuing powers vested in national banks. On this subject he says: "No section of the law should be distributed which cannot be materially improved upon, and no amendment engrafted unless such amendment will work out better results than flow from the existing order of things. The present law, it must be conceded, has been successful in every material feature excepting in the matter of bank note issues, and here the failure has been but a partial one.

"It is probable that there could be no better plan for simply insuring the note holder against loss than the present requirement of a deposit of bonds to secure a bank's circulation, but it is equally certain, however, that a method could be devised, not less safe in this respect, and in addition thereto possessing that which is essential and is now wholly wanting—elasticity.

"The complaint, therefore, made against the present system is that, lacking in elasticity of issue, it fails to meet as fully as it ought the varying wants of the country's trade and commerce. This defect must attach to every scheme for a currency issued by the banks against a deposit of bonds, the market value of which fluctuates, while the percentage of issue less than the value of the bonds granted the banks remains unchanged.

"It is respectfully suggested that not only as good, but better results would be attained if the present bank act were amended by repealing the provision thereof requiring each bank, as a prerequisite to entering the system and issuing bank note currency, to deposit government bonds. In lieu of such provision should be substituted one permitting the banks to issue circulating notes against their assets to an amount equal to at least 50 per cent of their unimpaired capital."

The comptroller follows this suggestion with the further one for the maintenance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding circulation of the banks until the same shall be equal to not less than 5 per cent. of the total of such outstanding circulation, this fund to be held by the government as an agent only and for the purpose of immediately redeeming the notes of insolvent banks. It is immediately to be replenished out of the assets of the banks on which it shall have a first and paramount lien, and from assessment to the extent of the double liability on the shareholders.

The comptroller then cites such proof and gives such statistics as seem to him to make the plan suggested a perfectly safe one to enter upon. He says: "The changes thus outlined will, upon investigation, it is believed, prove to be safe in affording complete security to the note holder and give to the business interests of the country a bank note issue responsive to their needs.

"The profit upon the issue of circulation to the banks by such change would be so augmented that it is giving to them a franchise, for which it is suggested they should be called upon to make proper returns to the general government. This return should not, however, be of such a character as to defeat the ends sought in the privilege given." Mr. Eckels contends that ought to be wholly free from the direct issuing and redeeming of notes to pass as money among the people.

The legal tender issues, the comptroller thinks, ought to be redeemed and cancelled, and the government thus be enabled to retire from the banking business, a business for which it is so poorly equipped. "In the light of the present condition of the government's finances," the comptroller continues, "that which ought to have been done when there was a surplus in the treasury cannot now be undertaken, and the same conditions must continue to weaken the country's credit and plague the lines of business, unless a means is devised for removing these issues from the channel of current redemption until such time as the government finds itself in a position to do that which at first was the intent of all—gradually redeem and cancel them.

"It is suggested that as a necessary element to the securing of proper elasticity of issue in our bank note currency, section 9, act July 12, 1892, regulating the retirement and issuing of circulation to banks within a fixed portion of time, should be repealed, and also that an amendment should be made to the law necessitating the banks keeping in the office of the comptroller of the currency a sufficient amount of bank notes as will enable them to secure circulation at once, instead of after a period of delay, frequently of sufficient duration as to make the issue unavailable to relieve the pressure existing at the time of ordering the same.

"Suggestions have been received from many eminent sources that the whole question of a banking and currency system ought to be referred by congress to a commission, to be created by law, appointed by the president and clothed with proper authority.

"A commission, non-partisan in its character, composed of men of eminent abilities, could unquestionably devise a currency system sound in every part and one which would commend itself to every interest of the country. It could largely take the question out of politics and have it considered simply in its business aspects, and upon merit alone; but if the present congress is to enact a law upon the subject, the appointment of a commission could avail nothing. If, however, nothing more definite can be accomplished, the question of the creation of such commission ought to be considered and acted upon."

J. E. SHANLEY & CO.

Our Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods the Past Month Has Excelled Any Previous Sale During Our Business Experience.

We shall continue the same low prices during this month in order to close out the balance of our black goods. We are practically retailing dress goods at wholesale prices. We have some splendid bargains left which we bought from the big Boston wholesale house going out of business.

We bought them cheap and can afford to sell from 15c. to 30c. per yard under the regular retail prices.

P. S.—We've been leading in low prices and shall continue to do so. Our windows give you a little idea of some of the wholesale bargains, but we can't find room for all in the window; come inside and let us show you. The prices tell and the people tell the prices (when they are right.)

J. E. SHANLEY & Co.,
The new popular Low Price Store, 150 and 158 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NOTES.

Public notices of the city election have been posted.

The schools of this city and North Billerica reopened this morning.

The water board and city hall commissioners will meet this evening.

Dr. Mulcahy says he is not a candidate for the superintendency of the city farm.

Call at J. J. Gaynor & Co's, 35 Prescott street, and examine their line of stoves.

H. B. Bailey of San Mateo, Fla., formerly of Lowell, is reported seriously ill.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Arthur J. French and Miss Mary L. Keith.

A meeting of the committee on accounts is called for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Arthur Bartlett and Miss Winifred M. Kneeland.

The Pavonia with several Lowell passengers docked in East Boston at 5 o'clock last evening.

Mayor Pickman has called a special meeting of the aldermen for this evening to draw jurors.

Mrs. Kiggan and Miss Katherine Kiggan of Hyde Park, are the guests of Mrs. Hugh Walker of Banks street.

The Criterion are throwing their whole stock into one grand bargain for the holiday trade at markdown figures; read ad.

Captain Gardner's mission will be located at 69 Market street this winter, and he will charge applicants 10 cents a day for lodging.

Albert L. Bachellor of the Green school, was elected vice president of the Massachusetts Teacher's association, on Saturday.

Both branches of the city government will meet tomorrow evening, the council in special and the aldermen in regular session.

Mr. John W. Cole, who had charge of the Lakeview pavilion last summer has accepted the position of chef with the Page company.

Lizzie J. Brown, at Burbeck's restaurant, is receiving congratulations on winning a gold watch as the most popular clerk in Lowell.

Miss Hazel Gilmore observed her ninth birthday anniversary Saturday afternoon and entertained a party of friends at her parents' home, 167 Howard street.

Green keeps a good assortment of watch chains and charms. He is selling at low prices. Watches and jewelry repaired as good and cheaper than any house in Lowell; 88 Merrimack street.

Lowell Paid For It.

While the state board of education paid ex-Mayor Peabody $23,364 for his land as a site for the new normal school, it should not be forgotten that the city first paid the state $25,000. It was like taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other.

Lowell Boys in New York.

Will N. Shaw, formerly of A. G. Pollard & Co., is now employed in a big wholesale house in New York, Austin Thompson is learning the same business in the same city, and Thomas B. Hustwick is working for a big plumbing firm.

Ate Three Turkeys.

The Calumet bowling club enjoyed a spread at Burbeck's Saturday evening, and managed to get away with three turkeys which members of the club won on the Olympic alleys. Thanksgiving day.

Bowlers are Very Confident.

The Lowell Reform club bowling team is anxious to enter the proposed tournament with the Mathews and Burkes. The Reform club is willing to play with the regulation sized pins, instead of duck pins to which they are accustomed.

Every Character a Gem.

The dramatic society of St. Patrick's parochial school is preparing a four-act drama, which will be presented in Huntington hall, next February. There are twenty characters in the piece.

Mill Vacation Continues.

The shutdown on account of stock-taking in the Merrimack Print Works will continue this week, and it will probably be one week from Wednesday before the mills are in full running order.

He'll Believe in Time.

Amasa Pratt told the board of trade he did not believe in kindergartens yet two petitions for new ones on Kirk and Chelmsford streets have been sent to the school committee.

Resolutions of Respect.

Frank P. Stack and Hugh Williams, a committee of the Reform club, have reported a lengthy set of resolutions which the club has adopted on the death of John H. Callahan.

Worth Trying For.

The Hanover club made $75 on its Thanksgiving eve ball.

THE SUN Job Print leads them all. Try us.

LATEST

CONGRESS MEETS

Income Tax Law Attacked Without Delay.

BILL FOR ITS REPEAL FIRST ON THE DOCKET.

President Looks Well But Limps Badly.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Just on the stroke of 12 the fifty-third congress met today, the attendance of representatives and senators being fair.

In the house, Speaker Crisp, Prof. Wilson and Mr. Reed were warmly greeted with applause. Many fine floral tributes on desks of members were noticed.

In the senate Vice President Stevenson called to order and Chaplain Millbourne made an eloquent prayer, referring to the recent serious illness which the vice president's daughter had passed through.

The body took a recess to 12.30 during which greetings were exchanged between members, and then to 1.30.

In the house, the first bill introducted was that by Mr. Bartlett, dem., of New York, calling for the repeal of the income tax provision of the tariff law.

Mr. Curtis of New York, introduced a bill restricting appointments to West Point and Annapolis to one actual resident in each congressional district, and from each territory, one from the District of Columbia and ten by the president.

Both bodies then proceeded to listen to the reading of the president's message.

[The president's message in full will be found on the third page of THE SUN, and is well worth perusal as it is a grand document.]

Big Fire at Beverly.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BEVERLY, Dec. 3.—By the explosion of a kerosene lamp the 3 1-2 story building on River street owned by W. E. Gray of the Dressed Lumber company, was burned; loss $34,000; insurance $18,000.

Mill Treasurer Dead.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Henry Salstonstall, treasurer of the Pacific mills, Lawrence, died at his home on Beacon street, today.

AN EVICTION STORY.

Allegation That an A. P. A. Leased Out a Tradesman on Account of Religion.

A case of alleged Apaism occurred in Pawtucketville this morning. A well known blacksmith of that part of the city who is a Catholic, it is claimed, went to his shop this morning where eight horses were waiting to be shod. He was about to begin his work when lo! in came a man alleged to be an A. P. A. with the statement that he had leased the place over the occupant's head and it is also said he demanded that the occupant get out right away. The evicted man although greatly astonished managed to hire a barn near by and is doing business there at present. It is pretty small business to try to ruin a man's business because he happens not to be an A. P. A.

TEXTILE ART SCHOOL.

Movement on Foot to Establish One in This City.

There is a movement on foot for the establishment of a trade school in this city, or rather a school of textile industry where every branch of work done in the mills will be taught by skilled instructors.

The beginning may be small, and will undoubtedly be the enterprise of private citizens, mostly the agents and directors of Lowell mills.

A prominent mill official has already established a school of textile design in Boston; but the pupils are few, and its merits do not seem to be appreciated. Boston is not a textile city, Lowell has long been in the need of such a school, for the reason that the mills find it difficult to find competent men to fill intermediate positions.

A Teachers' Meeting.

Mr. A. W. Edson, agent of the state board of education, will address the primary school teachers and the teachers for the first year of the grammar school in the High school hall Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 4.15 o'clock on "Arithmetic for the first four grades," and will meet the teachers of the eleventh and twelfth classes of the grammar schools at same place Thursday afternoon, Dec. 6, for a special lesson on "Fractions." The public is always welcome to all meetings of teachers and teachers of private schools, or others specially interested in the subjects are particularly invited to attend.

At the Reform Club.

At the Reform club last evening Rev. Fr. Dacey, O. M. I., addressed a large gathering and spoke on "Patriotism." His remarks were addressed principally to young men, of whom there were many present. He cautioned the young men to be mindful of their duties to the country and its institutions.

President Bowers and Vice President Jones also spoke and there were vocal solos by Messrs. Robert Fullerton, A. E. Joy, Samuel Scott and Samuel Davis.

Rep.-Elect Putnam's Head.

A taxidermist of Bangor has undoubtedly the finest moose-head in New England, not only in size, but in shape. The horns have a spread of five feet, and a singular feature is the processes of 14 prongs on each side. The moose weighed about 1400 pounds. He also has a deer head with 27 points, which is an unusual development. One of these is supposed to belong to Representative Putnam of Ward Two, who get a big moose down there on a hunting trip.

This is a Feast Day.

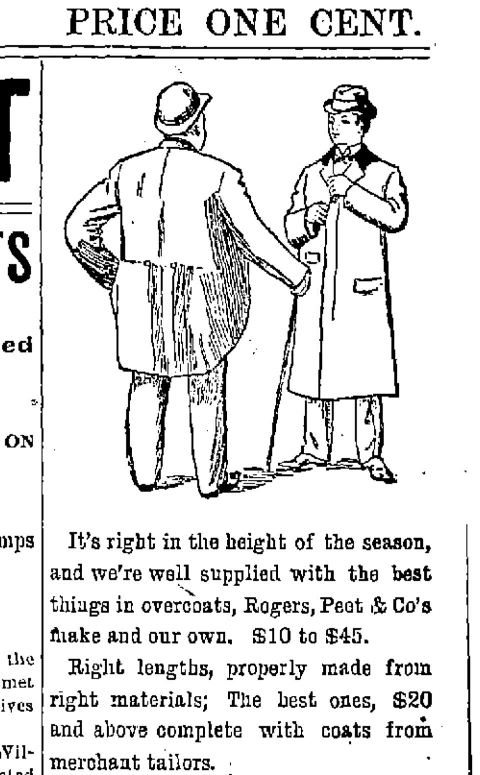
The pupils of St. Patrick's parochial school are enjoying a holiday today, it being the feast of St. Francis Xavier, after whom the Xaverian order of Brothers is named.

Slaughter of Nags.

Agent Drury put seven horses out of the reach of winter's cold, Saturday.

When Is It Coming?

It is said that a shake up among the militia at the armory is near at hand.



It's right in the height of the season, and we're well supplied with the best things in overcoats, Rogers, Peet & Co's make and our own. $10 to $45.

Right lengths, properly made from right materials; The best ones, $20 and above complete with coats from merchant tailors.

Cost a half less though, than if made to order.

PUTNAM & SON,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

Central Street, Cor. Warren.

Boston and Maine Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION

Commencing Sept. 30, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.30, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.35, 7.25 p. m.

For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.30, 10.50, a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 (11.25 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 8.30, 9.30 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, (11.25 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 12.05, 2.30, 4.10, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter, and Dover, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p.m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.10 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls Saco and Portland 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 4.10, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p.m.

For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For Bangor; Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 5.10 p.m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.

For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.35 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick and Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones at Rockland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p. m.

Southern Division.

On and After Sept. 30, 1894, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:—

For Boston—5 45, 6 30, ¶6 50, *7 45, *8 50, ¶9 00, *9 40, 11 00 a. m.; 1 40, ¶3.00, 4.30, ¶5 40, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston.—5 48, 6 34, ¶6 53, §7 01, §7 18, §7 27, *7 48, *8 57, 9 03 *9 50, 11 03, 12 00 a. m., 1 43, ¶3 03, 4 02, 4 33, *5 21, ¶5 43, *6 28, ‡7.52 p. m. SUNDAYS, *7 18, 7.27, 8 05, *9 16 a. m.; §4 25, §6 03 p. m.

For Woburn, §7 01, 7 45, 11 00 a.m.; 1 40, 4 30, 8 46 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m., §4 25, 6 03 p.m.

*Express. §Northern Depot only. ¶Via Bedford.

For Lawrence — 6.50, 10.00, 2.10, 4.15, 5.50 p. m.

For Salem and Way Stations—§7.38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m.

☞ Time below is from Middlesex street station.

For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.05, 5.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 1.50, 3.43, 6.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, Antrim, Bennington and Hillsboro', 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.57 9.14 (Nashua only), 9.45, a.m.; 12.11, 1.50, 3.43, 5.42, 6.21, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a.m. (to Nashua only), 3 a.m., 2.00, 6.00 8.13, 8.43 p. m.

For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, 5.42, §8.13 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—1.50 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; †8.43, p.m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, †8.13 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.

Quebec Express via White River Junction—8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.

☞ §Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT Gen. Ag't. Lowell.

JAMES A. CAWLEY, Moore Street

COAL.

Telephone for Summer Prices. All orders promptly delivered. (Late of firm of Cawley Bros

CHARLES H. FROST, 78 Central Street

Dealer in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,

Musical Instruments, Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings, Ammunition, Fire-arms, etc. Fine Watch repairing.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge Street,

Meats and Provisions.

(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

McCARTIN'S BAKERY, 107 Gorham Street.

Domestic Bread, Cake and Pastry.

Orders for Wedding Cake promptly filled Beans received for baking.

FISHER H. PEARSON, Room 44 P. O. Block,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

The Gov. Winthrop Ranges

Excell all others for Baking and their Heating Stoves are the greatest economizers on Fuel.

The celebrated Stoves may be seen at M. O'Ellhaven's at 79-81 Market Street. He also does all kinds of Piping and Plumbing, and all kinds of Tinsmithing. Give us a call at

79 to 81 MARKET STREET

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year $3.00 - - - Per Month, 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
5 45	7 50	[illegible]	§7 4[illegible]
6 37	7 45	6 50	7 50
6 52	8 02	7 30	§7 56
§7 01	7 58	8 00	8 12
§7 18	8 02	8 [illegible]	8 11
§7 27	8 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 45	8 25	9 15	§10 25
8 50	9 40	11 00	12 13
§9 00	10 25	10 45	11 52
10 40	11 40	12 00	§12 48
11 00	12 05	1 00	§1 47
§12 00	12 47	2 00	3 03
1 40	2 50	3 00	3 46
3 00	4 25	3 40	4 56
§4 02	4 45	4 15	§5 20
4 20	5 20	5 00	5 44
§5 27	6 15	5 25	6 22
5 40	6 50	5 50	7 05
§6 28	7 15	6 15	7 18
§7 32	8 15	7 30	§8 10
		8 00	§8 40
		10 15	11 23
		11 22	12 25

Sunday Trains.

§7 [illegible]	8 12	9 00	9 55
§7 27	8 32	9 00	10 07
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 00	1 57
§[illegible]	10 10	5 00	5 58
§4 25	5 32	7 20	8 10
§6 03	7 00	8 00	8 40
		9 00	10 02

§From Middlesex St. station only.

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 50	8 02	7 25	8 52
8 35	9 12	9 25	10 37
9 50	10 51	10 25	11 42
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 07
12 00	1 37	2 15	3 27
12 17	2 00	3 30	4 28
2 30	3 13	3 40	4 55
3 25	4 27	4 30	5 42
4 10	5 22	5 01	6 16
5 11	6 35	6 01	7 13
6 15	7 30	6 37	7 45
7 00	8 05	9 40	10 40
9 30	10 47	11 15	12 12

Sunday Trains.

8 20	9 26	8 00	9 18
12 05	12 58	11 15	12 53
4 15	5 26	5 00	6 26
7 05	6 50	7 00	7 22
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Central street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

‡, Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR MAYOR.

WILLIAM F. COURTNEY.

ALDERMEN.

At Large—FRANK B. DOW.
COOLIDGE R. JOHNSON,

Ward 1.—HENRY A. ROACH,
" 2 JOHN G. GORDON,
" 3 CHARLES N. BAGLEY,
" 4 EDWARD B. PEIRCE,
" 5 JAMES A. READY,
" 6 ANTHONY A. CONWAY.

THE REFORM craze is spending its force on unoffending druggists in the South End, Boston. There is no telling what it will strike next.

THE MORALISTS made a great howl against the nude in art at the World's Fair but in living pictures the nude in life is exhibited to thousands without a word of objection.

THE LEADING democrats of the city do not favor redistriction. It would be a political outrage to curtail the rights of a large section of the community by a gerrymander.

THE SUN heartily seconds the motion of the Boston Post for a grand complimentary banquet to the esteemed author of the national anthem "America," namely, Dr. Samuel F. Smith.

THE EXPLOSION of a steam boiler at Uxbridge, Mass., and the narrow escape of 200 children, might suggest to state authorities the propriety of having a man look at such boilers about once every ten years.

THE VOTERS MUST DECIDE.

The voters of Lowell have now to decide between the two municipal tickets. They will first have to decide between William F. Courtney and Joseph Miller.

If we consider what they represent the decision should be easy.

Mr. Courtney is the standard bearer of the democratic party, a progressive citizen, eminent in his chosen profession with experience in state and municipal government. In every capacity in which he has served the people, he has brought credit to them and to himself by his ability, his business tact and his brilliant talents. As candidate of the democratic party he stands for absolutely fair play to all parties, and all classes as opposed to proscription and religious intolerance. If elected he will give the city a conservative business administration without extravagance and without piling up loans against the future. The indebtedness of the city is already too great and the next city government must call a halt upon long time loans and against loans of any kind to meet current expenses.

During the past year certain additions were made to these loans. The Fort Hill park loan, with others, could have been dispensed with by keeping the land syndicate at bay.

Mr. Courtney a few years ago enumerated the "pay as you go" policy and next year he will have an opportunity of putting it into effect in the interests of good government.

Mr. Miller has had no experience in municipal business, he would have to spend a year learning the ins and outs of city affairs and he would be a mere tool in the hands of the faction that nominated him. Mr. Miller denies that he has any connection with the dark lantern order, but it is well known that this same order has taken him up as its leader, that he has in various cases represented the organization in making terms with candidates under which they might receive the A. P. A. support. But it is needless to prove what is universally recognized as a fact.

If Mr. Miller were elected what would be the state of affairs?

Would a Catholic citizen be appointed to any office high or low? We may draw our conclusions on this point from the avowed policy of the order and from the action of the members in every election contest in which Catholics have been candidates since this order first appeared in our midst.

Representatives of the order are to be elected in their places. Would they vote for Catholics? Not at all. They have been nominated because they are known to favor the proscriptive policy.

Can there be any doubt as to what their policy would be on the school board?

So far as lies in their power they will drop every Catholic teacher now employed. This is but part of the program of the Millerites.

They would certainly carry out their policy in the schools since republican members of the school board, who have tried to be fair, are being driven out of office to give place to men endorsed by the order.

Should they be elected would a single Catholic be allowed to remain at city hall?

Possibly Pierre Brosseau would be retained as janitor of Huntington hall under a promise made in lieu of votes; but after the redistricting scheme had been effected even Mr. Brosseau would be removed to give place to a true "patriot."

The same policy would be carried out in the street department, the lands and buildings, and so far as the civil service rules permitted in every other department. If the policy of this proscriptive order were carried to its logical end, we should have a complete restoration of the old principle of taxation without representation for the overthrow of which the revolutionary fathers fought and bled.

This is the dangerous path on which these "patriots" would lead us; but it is not favored by any liberal republican much less by any democrat. Such a policy is undemocratic, it is un-American, it is a violation of the constitution of the United States, and to put it into execution would cause very serious disturbance in the community.

In contra distinction to this policy the democrats stand for fair play for all classes of citizens, for ostracism of none, for the economic administration of the city's affairs, for the safety of the schools from a horde of office grabbers, for the advancement of education and the promotion of peace, harmony and prosperity among all sections of the community.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

Republican Legislation Against Civil and Religious Freedom.

If it were not that the Populists hold the balance of power in the senate, and that a Democratic executive is in the White House, the Republican party would be in full possession of government everywhere except in a few southern states. Where in certain of the northern states overwhelming Republican general assemblies have been chosen, there still abide Democratic executives who may interpose vetoes against radical legislation.

What will the Republican party do with its tremendous power to legislate in the states? Will Iowa re-enact prohibition? Will Wisconsin place the Bennett law anew upon its statute? Will New York take from the city the essential of home rule? How far will the Republican party go on what is popularly called sumptuary legislation? How far will it go in restriction of religious freedom?

Shrewd party managers will not let it go far, but the majority in all the legislatures is so pronounced that steering committees will not be able wholly to steer. Within the next two years we may look for some extraordinary efforts at legislation upon the part of the revived Republican party, and we may hear again the cry of persons suffering from religious persecutions or from deprivation of civic right that the Democratic party shall come and help them. This party, however, has painful recollections that where its aid has been given there has been no gratitude. But the party cannot do other than maintain its principles, principles that have never varied from its creation. It is a champion of civil and religious freedom.—Chicago Times.

Our Li Hung Chang Has His Yellow Jacket Again.

—New York World.

CURES OF OTHERS

BAD COUGH, SPIT UP BLOOD,—CONSUMPTION.

MR. K. C. McLIN.

K. C. McLIN, Esq., of *Kempsville, Princess Anne Co., Va.*, writes: "When I commenced taking your 'Discovery' I was very low with a cough, and at times spit up much blood. I was not able to do the least work, but most of the time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my head was dizzy, and I was extremely despondent. The first bottle I took did not seem to do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles, and now I do not look nor feel like the same man I was one year ago. People are astonished, and say, 'well, last year this time I would not have thought that you would be living now.' I can thankfully say I am entirely cured of a disease which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery,' would have resulted in my death."

WHY NOT YOU?

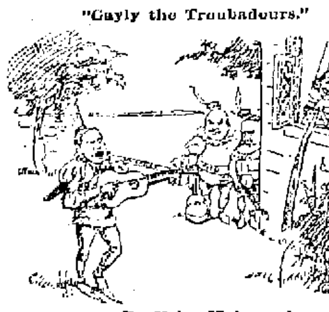
SCOTT & O'DAY,
Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.
Steam, Gas and Water Piping.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
54 Appleton Street,
Opposite New Post Office. Telephone 54-4

DR. BRETON
The eminent Specialist, will be glad to see all his former patrons and any who desire his services at
44 Central Street
Office Hours—1 to 8 p. m. Sundays and Holidays by appointment only.

BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

SUNBEAMS.

"Gayly the Troubadours."



Reed (to B. H.)—He's only got his protection string left. When that breaks, we'll get a show.—Chicago Times.

MAKING HIM FEEL AT HOME.

How Many Crimes Are Committed In the Name of Hospitality.

How many mistakes are made in this world with the best intentions! How often we condole with each other when we should rejoice! How frequently a man urges a friend to take a drink, "just one more," under the impression that he is doing him a favor, when really the man is anxious to get home to his family! There is no mistake so hard to correct as that which is made with the best motives possible. The other day Buggins invited Muggins out to dinner. Muggins is rather shy, but he managed to scare up enough courage to accept. Mrs. Buggins and the three Misses Buggins held a council of war.

"What is Mr. Muggins fond of?" queried Mrs. Buggins.

"I'm blessed if I know," quoth he.

"Find out today if you can," was the edict. So Buggins went to a friend for advice.

"I don't remember. Let's see. He either despises or is very fond of coffee. I think he is fond of it. Yes; I'm pretty sure I remember his drinking eight cups in one night."

The truth of the matter is that Muggins hates coffee with a bitter, undying hatred that was inborn. If he ever drank eight mugs of anything, it surely was not coffee, but Buggins went home and told his family that as long as Muggins had a cup of good coffee he didn't care a row of pins about anything else.

The dinner came off.

"Have a cup of coffee, Mr. Muggins," said pretty Miss Buggins first. "I know you won't refuse." So Muggins took it. He gulped it down and tried to look calm. Then the second daughter of his hostess spied his cup empty. She rushed up for another. His shyness overpowered him, and he took it without a murmur. He swallowed that too. The eagle eye of the youngest Miss Buggins fell upon him. He quailed.

"Poor Mr. Muggins!" said she sympathetically. "Have they neglected you? Never mind; I'll take care of you. Here's a cup of coffee."

How could he refuse? He never has discovered how he emptied that cup. All he remembers after that is the hostess coming up with another cup of coffee on one side of him, and Buggins, with a genial smile, insisting upon giving him a fifth dose.

"I want to make you feel at home," said he.

"Well, then," said Muggins, recovering from his shyness, "don't give me any more coffee."

"Why not?"

"Because, when I'm home, I never drink coffee. In fact, I loathe coffee."—Philadelphia Press.

Naming German Babies.

The German government has issued an edict to the effect that the names for new babies must be taken only from the Bible and the roll of princes and national heroes.

SKATES.

THE BIGGEST STOCK EVER SHOWN IN LOWELL.

More than 7500 pairs in stock, embracing all the leading makes in every size.

2500 Pairs, 8 to 12 inch, for 25 Cents a Pair.

5000 Pairs from 50 Cents to $5.00 Per Pair.

Ladies' Skates.

We have every style and size in Barney & Berry, Peck & Snyder, and the new LONG REACH.

Bartlett & Dow.
No. 216 Central Street.

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11 Barristers' Hall.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JOHN A. McQUADE & CO., Room 12, Mansur Block, Central St.,
Constable and Collecting Agency,
And Auctioneer.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Shedd's Block
Soloist and Teacher of Singing.

P. J. HOAR, Merrimack, Cor. Palmer,
Attorney at Law.
O'Donnell & Gilbride's Block.

BOOT'S OLD 64 CIGAR, For Sale by all Dealers,
For a Good Smoke Try One.
No. 9 Merrimack St. Henry Boot, Prop

UNION TAILORS
The only shop in town using the Union Label.
Call and see our line of SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS at Rock Bottom Prices.
SHARROW & BAXANDALL
93 - Gorham - St.

WATSON BAKERY
Every evening at 5 o'clock Hot Tea Rolls and Cream Bread, also all kinds of Cake and Pastry. Only the best stock used in the manufacture of our goods. Parties supplied at short notice at
Nos. 24 to 30 CHARLES STREET.
Peter Watson, Prop.

DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU
Surgeon Dentists
Rooms 5, 6, 7 8, Bon Marche Build'g,
159 Merrimack Street.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

Vegetable Compound
Is a positive cure for all those painful
Ailments of Women.
It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life*. Every time it will cure
Backache.
It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That
Bearing-down Feeling
causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes
Irregularity,
Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also
Dizziness, Faintness,
Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or
Womb Troubles.
The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For
Kidney Complaints
and Backache of *either* sex the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache, 25c.

All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or sent by mail, in form of pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. *Correspondence freely answered.*

You can address in strictest confidence,
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

JAMES MEEK,
HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.
Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.
LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 2-99

Do You Go To Lawrence?
If So, Call At
THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Which now has the Finest Dining Rooms in the city. They have been recently renovated. The Cuisine is Unsurpassed

CLEVELAND WHEELS.
Callahan & Sanborn
Merrimack Square, Bridge St.

LOWELL AGENCY FOR
FRANK JONES' ALE.
—AND THE—
Celebrated Anheuser Busch Beer.
The Trade and Families Supplied at Lowest Prices.
Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.
JOHN LENNON,
NO. 302 MARKET Street.
TELEPHONE—No. 36-2.

WM. E. LIVINGSTON,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Lime,
CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL,
HAIR, KAOLIN, PLASTER,
BRICKS, FERTILIZERS,
Straw, Hay Grain, Flour
&c., &c.
NO. 15 THORNDIKE STREET,
Branch office, 49 Merrimack street,—Calderwood's cigar store.

$100. FINE SQUARE PIANO. Four round corners, seven octaves, carved legs, in fine condition. $10 down and $6 a month, at
CARDNER'S
Music Store,
45 PRESCOTT ST., LOWELL, MASS.

DO YOU WANT any old papers to put under carpets? We have them for 5 cents a hundred at this office.

3 - SIZES - 3
Of the Daintiest
PITCHERS
To be found in Lowell are offered for one week at our store, for
25c., 30c., and 38c.

The pitchers are of nice material and the decorations on each are delicate and tasty. The pitchers cannot be bought in this city for five times the amount we ask for them. This our customers can easily ascertain for themselves. They will be found handy on the dining table for cider, milk, water or any of the various domestic uses of that character.

There is not a very large lot of them, but they will go for the prices quoted as long as they last. A display of them is made in one of our large front windows.

French & Puffer.
245 Central Street.

OIL HEATING STOVES

Modern Apparatus for making a house Comfortable.

ROBERTSON & CO.

Have these Stoves in all sizes and recommend them for economy and efficiency.

We have the best bargains in the market in Household Goods.

Give us a call if you have need of anything. We are the hustling

House-Furnishers,
100 CENTRAL STREET.

What?

The "VICTOR" Boiler is for Heating.

The "WELSBACH" Burner is for Lighting.

—THE—
H. R. Barker M'f'g Co.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

G. W. Harrington & Bro.,
Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of
Lager and Stock Ales
In the city. Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 348-4.
CORNER WINTER AND DAVIS STS

OLD JACK FROST
Is a nightly visitor, and with each visit he gets bolder. The best way to keep him out is by putting on
DOUBLE WINDOWS.
Order Windows of
J. H. HOWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Cor. Market & Shattuck Sts.

WHY, $4.00.
We are still overstocked on the "BEST MINNESOTA HAXALL" FLOUR, and shall continue to sell it a few days longer at old Prices.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
415 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL, MASS.

What would Lowell be without the spindle? The city is known the world over as "The Spindle City."
The Spindle Cigar
Is made by HENRY FLOOD: best smoke in town

NEVERUB,
The Perfect Cleanser. Makes water soft; not an acid. Will remove Grease, and Dirt without injuring the finest fabric. The agent will be at our store, Dec. 3 to 8, to explain its merits. All are invited.
THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY
Old No. 199 Middlesex St. New No. 455.
Opp. Northern Depot. Telephone 374-3, Brass Signs.
CALEB L. SMITH..............Proprietor

WANT COLUMN

☞ Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

TENEMENTS TO LET

TO LET—A pleasant office in THE SUN building. Inquire at SUN office.

TENEMENTS TO LET.—By George D. Kimball, room 6, Runels' block, Merrimack square.

FOR SALE.—In Centralville, cottage house of 7 rooms, near Bridge street. Price $1200, and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—Well stocked, centrally located cigar store in Boston, opposite theatre. Doing fine business. Address G. W. Page, 989 Washington street.

WANTED—A first class hat and bonnet maker; for further particulars address P. O. Box 136.

SALESMEN, we send samples, allow liberal salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants. Staple seller, three stores out of five will order. Address with stamp Lock Box 420, New York City.

$900 AND EXPENSES PAID competent men first year, or large commission, selling by sample, staple goods to merchants. No peddling. Experience unnecessary. For sealed particulars send stamp. Household Specialty Co., 73 4th street., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—Farm of 26 acres with stock, crops and tools, near village and depot, 7 miles from Lowell, nearly new building; cuts 12 tons of hay, 1½ acres wood land, 3 cows, 1 horse, 2 wagons, 175 fowls and all the farming tools that go with a farm. Price $2600; easy terms. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street, Lowell.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in a boarding house, 150 boarders, 30 roomers. This is a good chance if you want a boarding house. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

CHILDREN'S SHOES soled and heeled 29c at Cunningham's, Bridge street, Merrimack square, and Palmer street.

FOR SALE—cottage of 6 rooms and pantry near Salem street, sewer connections, good lot of land, price $1800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—In Canaan, N. H., farms of all kinds and all prices, from 5 acres to 500 acres, and prices from $200 to $2500. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street, Courier building.

FOR SALE.—New cottage of 7 rooms, well furnished, good lot of land in Ward 5; Price $1225; $100 down, balance in rent. Fish & Plummer, 135 Central street.

$75.00 PER MONTH easily earned without financial risk by reliable agents with team, at retailing our teas, coffees, standard extracts, baking powder, spices, etc., etc., packed in imported tea pots, ruby, crystal, enameled and engraved agate and glassware, etc., of extensive varieties and value. Address for illustrated circular, terms, etc., to wholesale house, N. E. Distributing Co., 78 Broad street, Boston.

FOR SALE.—In Belvidere, two-story two-tenement house, large lot of land. This place can be bought at a bargain; it is near Alder street. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A fruit, confectionery, tobacco and cigar store on one of the principal streets in this city. Excellent location, doing a large business. Best of reasons for selling. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Rooms to let at 40 Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—In Ward 5, new cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. Price $1250. $50 down, balance in rent. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—Small farm of 8 acres, good buildings and near Lowell. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE - A 10-acre farm only 2 miles from this city, near school, in an excellent neighborhood, 5 acres of heavy woodland timber, cut 2 tons hay. Good cottage of 6 rooms and pantry; house in best of repair; shed connected with ell. Fine farm, a large hennery. A fine place and cheap at price, $2600. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at this office for 5 cents a hundred.

FOR SALE.—A small farm seven miles from Lowell, one-half mile from the depot, near the school, one acre of blackberries, one quarter of an acre of strawberries, seventy-five apple trees, twenty pear trees, one and a half acres with three acres of planted. Rare bargain. For further particulars see C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street. Come quick or you will lose this chance.—200 acres of a farm, with a 20 room house; would make a fine summer boarding house. Cuts 50 tons of hay, plenty of fruit, one and a half miles from the depot, and ($1150) eleven hundred and fifty dollars will capture this place. Inquire of C. W. Pinkham, 66 Merrimack street.

F. L. RICHARDSON,
Real Estate and Business Broker,
56 CENTRAL STREET.

LOOK! LOOK!

In Chelmsford Centre—The best arranged hen farm ever placed on the market, consists of 18 acres of fine land, new house of 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and 3 hen houses measuring over 300 feet in length, wire yards and new houses, heated by hot water arrangements, good yards, and about a dozen different kinds of small fruit trees. Water from spring supplied by wind mill. This place cost over $6500 two years ago, as we can prove; and now $3500 will buy it. Before purchasing elsewhere call and investigate this bargain. F. L. Richardson, 56 Central St

To Let—7-room house, near Moore street, $10. Also a nice house with modern arrangements for $12. Apply F. L. Richardson, 56 Central street.

For Sale—A dandy 7-room cottage, 10 rods from mills. Price $1100; terms to suit. Everything in fine shape. Apply F. L. Richardson, 56 Central street.

To Let—2 stores; 17-room boarding house. Apply F. L. Richardson, 56 Central street.

Be Sure and Have Your Engraving Done at
NUDD'S, Room 5, 64 Central St.
Visiting Cards for the Holidays gotten up in Artistic Boxes, and make an Elegant Present. All work guaranteed. Be sure your jeweler has his work done by NUDD.

JAMES MARREN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
121 CENTRAL STREET.
Insurance placed in the most reliable companies.
All orders sent to P. O. Box 486 shall be promptly attended to.

Now Is the Time to Buy.
PICTURES, DIPLOMAS FRAMED,
35c. TO $1.00.
LARGE LINE OF MOULDINGS.
Our Prices Are Always One-third Off.
GEO. E. MAKER,
No. 2 John St., Marble Bank Building

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Monday evening, private class.
Tuesday evening, hall for rent.
Wednesday evening, advanced class and reception 7.30 to 11.
Wednesday afternoon, ladies class 3 to 5.
Thursday evening, advanced class (season tickets only) 8 to 10.30.
Friday evening, beginers class 7.45 to 10.
Friday afternoon, young people (advanced).
Saturday afternoon, children beginners 2 to 2.30.
Saturday afternoon, children advanced 3.30 to 5.
Saturday evening, intermediate: 7.45 to 10.30.
Private lessons at any time not occupied by classes. Pupils received at any time. Office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., every day.
Pianist, Mrs. Mary Darling; violinist, Emil Lavigueur; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lester, assistants; principal, D. C. Lester, G. M. D., 36 Prescott street. Take elevator.

Lowell Heating and Plumbing Co.
828-836 MIDDLESEX STREET.
Steam Heating, Hot Water Heating, Plumbing and Repairs.
Copper work of every description. First class work. Best material.

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

This Month We Hustle

Our trade has steadily increased every month this year. We wish to make the closing month beat every former record.

We have just received an elegant line of LADIES' GARMENTS from New York. Our buyer goes every week. Our trade compels us to replenish weekly. To day we commence our

GRAND - HOLIDAY - MARK-DOWN - SALE.,

Come and get the price of the stock. Reefer Front Beaver Jackets, 40 to 48 inches long, half lined, velvet collars, elegant fits, sold in Boston, for $21. This week $14.93.

Fine Beaver Jackets, worth $10, for $7.50. Handsome new effects Oxfords and Covert Cloth Jackets worth $11 for $9.50, Boucle, Chinchilla, Henry Clay, and Meltons in profusion, and remember every garment fresh this week.

Elegant Line of Fine Furs.

Nice Coney Capes for $4.98. Nice Astrachan Capes for $11. Handsome Monkey, Electric Seal, Martin and Wool Seal Capes at Low Prices.

Just received this morning, a beautiful line of PLUSH CAPES, edged with Martin. Buy for the little girls one of our novelty Muff, Scarf and Purse combination, the prettiest Christmas present in the market. This is the week; look us over.

CRITERION FOSTER & CO., Nos. 9-11 MIDDLESEX STREET

BROWN BROS., OPPOSITE MONUMENT SQUARE

Make this Week an Offering of Unusual Bargains in

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

2 cases Ladies' Fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants, 25c each, cheap at 39c each.
1 case Ladies' Fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants, 38c each, sold elsewhere at 50c each.
60 doz Ladies' heavy fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants, 50 each; a bargain at 65c each.
90 doz Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 50c each, worth 69c each.
2 cases Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Pants, 75c each, regular price $1 each.
150 doz Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Pants extra quality, $1 each, former price $1 25 each.
73 doz Ladies' white all-wool Vests and Pants, 75c each.
87 doz Ladies' white all wool Vests and Pants, $1 each, down town price $1.25.
1 case Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Pants, $1 each.
81 doz Children's Jersey ribbed fleeced Vests and Pants, 25c each, well worth 35c each.
1 case Children's White Merino Vests and Pants all sizes, from 19c to 35c each.
1 case Children's heavy Grey fleeced Vests and Drawers, 38c each; sold all over the city at 50c each.
A full line of Children's Scarlet Underwear at 50c on a dollar.

Remember the Place Is

BROWN -:- BROS.,

Where You will Find the LOWEST OF LOW PRICES.

GREAT STOCK REDUCING SALE
—OF—
Hosiery and Underwear

This Week at the Bargain Store of Lowell.

YOUNG'S, NO. 111 CENTRAL ST.

Every available space in our store is crowded with tempting Bargains, especially in Underwear and Hosiery, as we want room for the display of our Christmas and New Year's Goods. We offer the following special inducements for this week only:

100 doz Ladies' fast black fleeced Cotton Hose, 10c pair, regular price 12½c pair.
140 doz Ladies' all wool Hose, in black, Oxford mixed or natural colors, only 15c pair, cheap at 20c.
1 case Ladies' black and natural all wool Seamless hose, for this sale 20c pair.
3 cases Ladies' all wool and fleeced lined Hose, now 25c pair, sold elsewere for 29c pair.
A large assortment of Children's Cotton, All-wool and Cashmere Hose, from 5c to 29c pair.
1 case Gents' all wool seamless Hose, worth 25c pair, now 15c pair.
1 case Gents' extra heavy all wool Hose, all colors, 20c pair, never sold less than 25c pair.
Tam O'Shanters for 25c each, elsewhere 38c
The Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Line of 25c Wool Hose in Lowell—Underwear for every body, Cheaper Than Ever—Low Tariff Prices Here.
29c Ladies' heavy fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants now 25c each. They have no equal.
42c Ladies' extra quality Merino and heavy Jersey Vests and Pants 38c each. They have no equal.
Ladies Scarlet all wool and Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, 75 cents each well worth $1.00.
Children's Merino Vests and Pants in white and natural colors from 10 to 35c each.
Gent's Shirts and Drawers 25, 38, 40, 42 45, 49, 75, and 98c each.

☞ We are headquarters for Germantown, Spanish, Saxony and Scotch Yarns at wholesale prices. No trouble to show our goods. Bring this ad. with you. Come everybody, come early and avoid the rush. YOUNG'S 111 Central Street.

TEETH

$5 TO $10 A SET.

To our patients who do not find it convenient to call during the day, please call at noontimes, or Saturday afternoons as our office is not open evenings. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING.

Every Set warranted to be the same Teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every Set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth Filled with Gold by Electricity. No Pain. Teeth extracted Without Pain by our new method. 30 years experience. DRS. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, and 32 Runels' Building, Cor. Merrimack and Bridge Sts

DADO
Window Shades,
25c., 50c., 75c.
WALL PAPERS.
A. L. KITTREDGE & CO.
CENTRAL ST.

Can't Be Beaten
FOR
A Cough or Cold.

We have the best Cough Balsam made and are having a large sale of it just now, as everyone seems to have a Cough or Cold.

ELLINGWOOD'S
COUGH BALSAM

Our Balsam has cured many. When all other remedies have failed, try a bottle and we are sure that it will cure you, as it has scores of others.

ELLINGWOOD & CO.
Merrimack Street, opp. Post Office.

DR. KELLEY SURGEON DENTIST

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
OFFICE:
22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, Alex. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS,

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

First-class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

P. H. HEELON, 557 and 559 Gorham St
Boarding, Hack and Livery Stable.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

Fifty-third Congress Told of Friendly Relations and Home Progress.

Grand Document Which Tells the History of Foreign Wars and the Attitude of Uncle Sam Towards the Great Powers—Plea for Free Ships Made and Careful Attention Given to the Financial Policy of the Administration.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to be necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm, but just, foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

Dealings With Belgium.

During the past year, pursuant to a law of congress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements yet it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

Neutrality In Brazilian War.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened.

Precaution tended to restrict the issue to a single trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to adjust complications which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public law.

A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war with Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent Admiral Da Gama and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either, within the territory of the other. Although the government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country, based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890 was abrogated on Aug. 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on Jan. 1, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

Claims Against Chili.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chili, for the settlement of the outstanding claims of one government against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred, and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a new tribunal.

The Eastern War.

On the 17th of March last, a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed, and on Aug. 13 it received the sanction of the senate.

Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments, that the agents of the United States should within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations, due to a state of war.

This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension, which gave rise to the belief that on affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerent had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries, and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea, the first concluded with a Western power, I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to

Tender Our Good Offices

to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the Eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador, growing out of the proceedings against Emilio Antos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Friendly With France.

Our relations with the republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government. The recent cruel assassination of the president of this sister republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment.

The Cattle Embargo.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is needless, as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty.

Protection of Seals.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring Sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring Sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

The Boundary of British Guiana

still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement, on some just basis alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

About Hawaii.

Since communicating the correspondence in regard to Hawaii, and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Convention Should Be Revised.

Under our present treaties of extradition with Italy, miscarriages of justice have occurred, owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far efforts to negotiate an amended convention, our obviating this difficulty, have been unavailing.

Progressive Japan.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us, and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

Our Mexican Cousins.

Good will, fostered by many interests in common, has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked for the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated 13 years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust.

The Trouble at Bluefields.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860, between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits.

For some months one, and during part of the time, two of our naval ships had been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all of the legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last, the government at Managua expelled from its territory 12 or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned; but through the earnest remonstrance of this government, the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of peace and order.

I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but afterward escaped, and notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The Nicaraguan authorities, having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

Leniency Toward Peru.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distress and of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers.

Relations With Russia.

The recent death of the Czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award. Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe.

The Salvadorean Refugees.

The government of Salvador, having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers sought refuge on board the U. S. S. Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorean port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterward demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty.

On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political, and discharged all the accused except one Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him, and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

Spanish Injustice.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last 20 years earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past, exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading.

In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes or the carrying vessels, when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected, and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port.

This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled. This claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits payment as stipulated, but all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

Americanized Armenians in Turkey.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired, without imperial consent, American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted, and an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

Concerning Venezuela.

A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States. Although signed, the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that government that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

Maritime Legislation.

The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1889, having been concurrently incorporated in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Samoan Squabbles.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty, as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions.

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

Extracts From Carlisle's Report.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498.29, and its expenditures to $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue $147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,086, being $146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to $379,795,536, being $64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue $13,836,539.98 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco, $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, $31,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,898,061, as against $108,680,444, during the fiscal years 1893.

The amount imported was $72,449,119, as against $21,174,381, during the previous year.

The imports of silver were $13,286,552 and the exports were $50,451,265.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was $12,100,208.89, being an increase of $2,725,078.01, over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894 to Aug. 28, 1894, which was the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was $966,185.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was $130,140.85. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44, and its expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888, as against $2,204,651,000 on Nov. 1, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the treasury holdings, was $1,672,093,422, or $24.27 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,177.55, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $127,779,988.

The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on Nov. 1, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year, 11,917,658.78 fine ounces, at a cost of $8,715,521.32, an average cost of $0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time the law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost $155,931,002.25, the average price per ounce being $0.9244. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is $421,776,408, of which $378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act; $38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and $5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,220 pieces, valued at $106,216,730.06, of which there were $99,474,912.50 in gold coin; $758 in standard silver dollars, $6,024,140.30 in subsidiary silver coin, and $716,919.36 in minor coin.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, with a capital of $5,285,000, and 79 with a capital of $10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of $2,770,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on Oct. 31 last was 3756, being 50 less than on Oct. 31, 1893. The capital stock paid in was $672,671,365, being $9,578,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to $334,121,082.10, which was $16,089,780 less than on Oct. 31, 1893, the circulation was decreased $1,741,563.

The Militia.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of 15 of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably increasing the cost of its maintenance.

While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, demanded by recent events, the policy of seacoast fortification, in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength.

Measures taken by the department during the year, as indicated, have already considerably augmented the effective force, and the secretary of war presents a plan, which I recommend to the consideration of congress, to attain the desired end. Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset, to a great extent, the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted. Among other things, this contemplates the adoption of the three-battalion formation of regiments, which for several years has been indorsed by the secretaries of war and the generals commanding the army. Compact in itself, it provides a skeleton organization, ready to be filled out in the event of war, which is peculiarly adapted to our strength and requirements; and the fact that every nation, with a single exception, has adopted this formation to meet the conditions of modern warfare, should alone secure for this recommendation an early consideration.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, lifting the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves the complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline, which the country has at all times manifested. The year has been free from disturbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

The Law Department.

The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals.

A topic of much importance is the condition of the administration of the Indian Territory. Such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. There should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges, and this court should sit within the territory, and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

Another object of pressing moment referred to by the attorney general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway company, on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit.

Eight years ago I urged upon the congress the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

The Postal Service.

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to $75,080,479.04, and the expenditures to $84,324,414.15.

The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continue to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about $8,000,000, should be exceeded by nearly $1,250,000.

The expenditures increase steadily, and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year, depending upon the volume of receipts. The postmaster general states that this deficiency is unnecessary, and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second-class was modified.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on June 30, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1103 over the preceding year. Of these, 3428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds.

The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than $12,300,000, and, under existing legislation, this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year 830 additional domestic money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to $138,793,579.49, an increase of $11,217,145.84.

The postmaster general renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct district supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur.

The report shows most gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the postal service. These consist in the abrogation of steamship subsidy contracts, reletting of mail transportation contracts and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service, amounting in all to $16,619,047.42.

There are now connected with the postoffice establishment 32,661 employes, who are in the classified service. The postmaster general states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

The Navy.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress, and excepting the first-class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized, the appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and 10 or 12 torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battleships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats. The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes.

During the past fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to guard American interests.

In January last, during the Brazilian insurrection, a large fleet was concentrated in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear Admiral Benham in protecting the personal and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed condition afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far reaching and wholesome influence whenever in like circumstances it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere on behalf of our people in foreign ports. The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary, in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this branch of the service is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency. Young and middle-aged should, before the eve of retirement, be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty.

The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labor at the navy yards is rigidly upheld and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency.

Secretary Smith's Report.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

The total cash receipts for sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $91,981.03 received for Indian lands.

It appears that the appropriation for the current year, on account of special service for the public lands and the timber thereon, is much less than those of previous years and inadequate for an efficient performance of the work. I hope it will not be crippled by insufficient appropriation.

I fully indorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves, and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated.

I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, that a non-partisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final.

Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits, or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports, have in many instances never been located on their allotments, and in some cases do not know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated. They are not self-supporting, and they live in camps and spend their time in idleness.

I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly, or at least slowly and with the utmost caution. In these days, when white agriculturalists and stock raisers of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one we ought not to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually alotted to them.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much toward preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands, and his advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results.

The appropriation for the current year, ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service, amounts to $6,733,003.18, being less by $663,240.64 than the sum appropriated on the same amount for the previous year.

Pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year, on June 30, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows or relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 469,344 are on the roll under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,461.05, leaving unexpended from the sum appropriated $25,205,712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the 30th after the close of the war of the rebellion, must according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

The Census Report.

The completion of the 11th census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $10,365,676.81. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the 11th census will be 25, and they will contain 22,270 printed pages.

Agriculture.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the fiscal year, and makes recommendation for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $600,000. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain.

There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was $951,100. Of that sum $139,600 has been saved. As illustrating the usefulness of this service, it may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year, resulted in detaining safely in port 2305 vessels, valued at $36,283,913, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value. What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved.

The scientific inquiries of the bureau of animal industry have progressed steadily during the year. Much tuberculin and mallein have been furnished to state authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, for the treatment of tuberculosis and glanders.

The recommendation contained in the report of the secretary for 1894, that the vicious system of promiscuous free distribution of its departmental documents be abandoned, is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions and the officers and libraries of states and of the federal government, but from all individuals applying for them, a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required.

Civil Service Reform.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government, as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages.

National Board of Health.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer, charged with no other duties that such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease.

The Labor Commission.

By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1888, I appointed a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike. Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

The Tariff.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments, if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If, with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws, it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries, and thousands of discharged workingmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat the recommendation that the additional duty of 1-10th of a cent per pound, laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

Plea For Free Ships.

A refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, exhibited a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage.

The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the seas should be turned into American hands. Ship building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment of ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace, and a safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The Bond Issue.

During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced that it became necessary to replenish this reserve, and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period.

But the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and, pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at 5 per cent per annum and maturing 10 years after their issue. I am glad to say that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished, is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold; and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation, now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial depletions of our government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

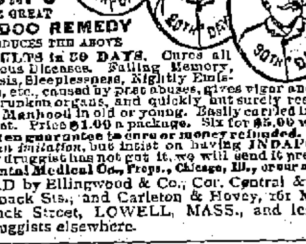
Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency, by banks claiming such exemption, that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulation notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

TRADEMARK REGISTERED. "Indapo Made a Well Man of Me!"



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OFFICE TO LET—In THE SUN building. A nice location for a doctor or light professional business. Inquire at THE SUN office.

IN 53d CONGRESS

It Convened Today at the Nation's Capitol.

NO LEGISLATION OF IMPORTANCE EXPECTED.

President's Message the Only Special Feature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Fifty-third congress reassembled today. The congressmen and senators are not arriving with the rush of last year. It is hardly possible that the defeated congressmen, of whom there are a great many, will be in any great hurry to get back, as this is the last session for them. It is believed that quite a number of the defeated members will not make their appearance at all this session unless they have some important local interest which they left undone when they returned to their homes last fall to fix up their political fences.

Aside from the passage of the appropriation bills there will be little important legislation enacted at the reassembling of this short session.

The first official sign of the forthcoming session was the calling of several subcommittees of the house committee on appropriations last week. Chairman Sayers of the house appropriation committee has called a meeting of the committee for tomorrow.

The progress already made by sub-committees has been sufficient to indicate that the pension and fortifications appropriation bills will be ready for submission to the full committee by that time, and it will be their aim to have the house begin its work on the appropriations virtually with the beginning of the session, if so disposed. The remaining bills are expected to be ready to report to the house immediately when it reconvenes after the holidays.

Appropriation Figures.

It is the general opinion that the appropriations to be made at the approaching session will amount in the aggregate to about the same amount appropriated for the present year, in round numbers $492,000,000, and that while there will be no river and harbor bill at the coming session, the necessary expenditures for the carrying on of contracts already made will help to keep the total up to about as high as if there were a separate bill.

The new ships, which will be nearing completion, will also be among the items which will increase the totals, as will the provision for putting the income tax law into operation. On the other hand, smaller payments on account of Indian treaties will probably be necessary, and no appropriation will be required for sugar bounties.

The proposed new treaty between Japan and the United States, which has been signed by Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino of Japan, will be sent to the senate for ratification during this session.

No Regular Program.

Speaker Crisp is quoted as saying: "I don't know what can be done in the way of legislation at this session, but I fear not as much as we should like. It is very important that there should be some legislation on finance. I am not prepared to predict what, if anything, may be done at this session, but it must be apparent to everyone that the present situation should not be permitted to remain long.

"Whatever suggestions the administration has to make will be awaited with great interest. Whether or not Mr. Carlisle will present a proposition which will meet with general approval, no one can say until the message comes in.

"A financial system which puts it in the power of any one to deplete the treasury of gold and to compel the government to increase its interest bearing obligations by the issue of bonds is vicious, and should be corrected as speedily as possible."

"What other measures besides the appropriation bills do you think will probably be acted on this session?"

"It seems to me that there will probably be an effort made to do something with the Nicaragua canal. I am not familiar with all the details of the bill reported by the committee, but think that that or some other measure dealing with this subject is very apt to be acted on.

"Then there are the bankruptcy bill and the anti-option bill, which the senate should dispose of before the close of the session. A number of things may be attempted, but there is no program arranged, and everything depends upon what the general feeling is when we all get together."

LOWELL

Trunk Manufactory

An elephant cannot get along without his trunk, and you will find that you will have almost as much difficulty to get along without a trunk as the elephant—that is if you are rooming out, and like everything else the BEST is the CHEAPEST always, and the best in quality and lowest in price to be found is at

70-72 Middlesex St.

Old Wooden Building.

P. F. Devine, Prop.

N. B.—Repairing is a specialty with us. Work first-class, and low prices is our business motto. Old trunks taken as part payment for new ones.

Arthur M. Bertrand,

(Successor to F. W. Sargent,)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

24 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dress Suits to Let.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

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Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. —— CHARTERED 1865.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. For particulars address: The Superior.

Lowell Art Exchange.

Call and see the Oil Paintings by local Artists. We have a large line of Pictures in Etchings, Pastels, Studies, etc.

Picture Framing to order. Crayon Portraits, first class work. Call and get prices.

Room 11, Runels' Building, Cor. Bridge and Mer'k.

Lowell Opera House

—THE—

Stoddard Lectures.

Grand Opening of the Course Tomorrow, Tuesday Ev'ng, at 7.45.

PARIS.

With - Delightful - Illustrations.

Dec. 10, SWITZERLAND.

Dec. 20, ROME.

Dec. 27, NORWAY, (The Land of the Midnight Sun.)

Dec. 31, THE PASSION PLAY.

Reserved Seats, 50, 75, $1; on sale for all lectures.

Thursday, December 6.

The Straightest Steer You Ever Had For a Good Laugh.

HOYT'S A TEXAS STEER.

Regular Prices $1, 75, 50, 35, 25c. Seats on sale Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Music - Hall.

Thomas & Watson, Lessees and Managers.

Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 3rd.

SPECIAL DIME Matinee Every Day, Except Monday.

Regular Saturday Matinee at 2.30.

WAITE'S COMEDY CO.

Premium Band and Orchestra.

Special Scenery, New Comedies, Funny Comedians, and Charming Soubrettes.

Change of Bill Every Performance.

REGULAR PRICES, — — 10, 20, 30c.

SPECULATION.

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55 WILLIE STREET.

Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

No. 255 HILDRETH STREET.

Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Cedar Posts a Specialty.

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Telephone 568-5.

PETER J. BRADY,

GROCER.

448 Gorham Street.

Choice, Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour, the best in the city.

Great Removal Sale.

We are about to remove to more commodious quarters and find it necessary to close out our present stock of Harnesses of every description. The greatly reduced prices will place our stock within reach of everybody in need of Harnesses. Have leased for a term of years the "Old Brabrook Stand," established in 1827.

J. C. DONOVAN,
57 Market street.

Farrell & Conaton

246 DUTTON ST.,

Practical Plumbers

AND

Sanitary Engineers.

Also Steam, Gas and Water Fitters. We also carry a large line of Gas Fixtures at lowest prices.

"About This Time"

—TRY OLD—

"TOM" GIN,

Or some of our Scotch or Irish Whiskies.

Choice Wines and Liquors, Beers and Ales.

The Golden Sheaf

55 Middle Street, Parker's Block, near Palmer St. Telephone 452-3. Open 6.30

MULLIN & WINSLOW,

Dealers in

COAL

At Summer Prices.

1018 Gorham Street.

Telephone 81-6.

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow; colder; strong northwest winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain or snow; colder; northwest gales on the coast.

LOCAL NEWS.

The storm yesterday gave many men employment.

Business is steadily improving on the corporations.

Miss Maud E. Paradis has gone on a concert tour to Philadelphia.

The slippery sidewalks, Saturday evening, gave many good people a fall.

There will be plenty of working space on the floor of the new post office.

Bids for the new post office furniture were opened in Washington today.

Mrs. W. H. White and Mrs. Norcross have returned from a trip to the west.

Mrs. George W. Raynes of Sherman street entertained the X. Y. club, Friday.

There is an increase in the number of applications for relief by the poor department.

The foreign money order business at the post office, in the way of Christmas trade, has begun.

Mrs. Twiss and Miss Lillian Twiss of Chelmsford are homeward bound from their European trip.

Sec'y Smith of the board of trade believes a uniform charter bill for cities will be introduced in the new legislature.

The old fashioned letter boxes are being replaced by the new style. All boxes will be painted bright red, hereafter.

The Lawrence Athletics disappointed the Lowell Internationals by not appearing Saturday afternoon for the foot ball match on Dracut oval.

Mill owners who are not complying with the law relating to illiterate minors attending schools should take heed lest they have to explain.

Sprained His Ankle.

William Kennedy, an employe of the Electric Light company, slipped and fell on Willow street yesterday afternoon and sprained his ankle. He resides at 57 Willow street.

Concerts at North Billerica.

The Talbot Mills band is preparing programs for three concerts at Talbot Memorial hall, during the winter, the first to be given Dec. 14th. A chorus of fifty school boys will be one of the features.

Intended Bride Was Nervous.

One applicant who received a marriage license at the city clerk's office three months ago called at the office Saturday afternoon to have it renewed. From a comment made by the applicant it is thought the marriage arranged for three months ago was postponed because of some objection by the intended bride.

Milk Producers Elect Directors.

The Lowell Co-operative Milk association held an adjourned meeting in the board of trade rooms Saturday, and a big discussion was held over the election of the directors, who were decided upon as follows: Messrs. F. E. Cutter, Daniel Gaze, Wm. L. Gordon, Enoch Foster, Philip J. Connell, Percy P. Perham, Daniel Marshall, A. L. Barker and George W. Trull. J. E. Gibson was chosen treasurer. The executive committee was reelected.

The treasurer's report showed progress and a healthy condition.

Lecture on Self Improvement.

The Young Men's Catholic Literary society met yesterday afternoon and John W. McEvoy, Esq., delivered a very interesting and entertaining lecture upon "self-improvement."

He could make no better choice of a subject, and during his remarks, he commanded the closest attention. The members evidenced the greatest interest in what the speaker said, and at the conclusion Mr. McEvoy was tendered a vote of thanks.

The literary exercises included a piano solo by Charles Courser, and recitations by William Regan, James Hennessy and Thomas McCann. Rev. Fr. Burke delivered a few remarks. The society decided to organize a glee club, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

BOWLING NEWS.

The Bankers' bowling tournament at Les Miserables' alleys will close this week.

Members of the Lowell and Highland councils, Royal Arcanum, are talking of having a bowling game.

The Vesper team including Goulding in the place of Hood, bowled against a so-called All-Massachusetts team, Saturday night, winning by a score of 2596 to 2394. Goulding made 527.

AT THE MATHEWS'.

Fine Concert Given Last Evening by Institute Talent.

The Sunday evening entertainment at the Mathew Temperance Institute hall attracted an audience that packed the hall. The majority of those present were young people and they were treated to an exceptionally fine program.

It was expected that Councilman Curtin would read a paper on an interesting subject but was unable to do so. He will speak at the next meeting.

Last evening's program included vocal selections by Misses Margaret McCaffrey, Josephine Morrissey, Messrs. Patrick Coppinger, Michael Gorman; recitation, Miss Hattie Fox; trombone solo, Master Gleason of St. Patrick's Cadet band and cornet solo by John Hanlon. Rev. Fr. McManus delivered an address. The various numbers were well rendered.

MASSACHUSETTS COTTON MILLS

Will Not Build a Mill in the South But Will Lease One Built by Other Parties.

The change in the plans of the Massachusetts cotton mills in respect to building a new mill in the South is due to the fact that a majority of the stockholders failed to assent to the increase of stock proposed three months ago, many claiming that the capitalization was already large enough.

It has therefore been arranged to organize a new company which will build the mill in the South and lease it to the Massachusetts cotton mill at a rental of 6 per cent. per annum on its share capital for 100 years clear of taxes and all other charges.

The Massachusetts company will have the right to purchase the southern mill at cost at the end of 10 years, but during the first 10 years one-half the net profits of the new mill shall go to a sinking fund, which may be used in this purchase by the Massachusetts company.

Stockholders of the Massachusetts Cotton Mill company will have the right to subscribe for the stock of the new concern at par in the proportion of one share for each three shares of Massachusetts cotton mill stock held.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

If nervous, try Old Hundred cigar.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Before buying a piano call in and try the pianos at Downing's, 182 Merrimack street.

E. A. Wilson, coal dealer, is selling coal at lowest cash prices; call at 51 Merrimack street.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

The finest photos in the city are to be found at Lonpret's studio, Mansur block, Central street.

A true, life-like photo is something everybody admires. Marion makes that kind. Visit his studio in Barristers' hall and have a sitting made.

Col. James M. Varnum of New York appointed paymaster general, with rank of brigadier general on the staff of Gov-elect Morton, is a native of Dracut.

Laborers Take Warning.

We have reduced the price of coal for your benefit. Buy your coal of D. W. Horne & Son, 15 Central street.

£ Xmas Remittance £.

For Christmas drafts payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all over Europe, Cal. at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street; English sovereigns bought and sold.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Short Story About Waite's Comedy Company Booked for Music Hall This Week—Stoddard and the Texas Steer.

At Music hall this week will be seen a big company of musicians and comedians, which is widely known in the west and which is making its first trip through the east. James L. Waite, the manager, is one of the best known theatrical men west of the Alleghanies, and when popular priced organizations were first demanded fourteen years ago he got together a company of clever people and started on the circuit. So successful was his innovation that he never could reach the Atlantic seaboard, each year his company being increased in size and strengthened until his reputation was known to every theatre patron from the North to Texas. Mr. Waite claims to have in his Premium band and orchestra the best travelling organization in the country. Besides the company he carries his own scenery and equipment. His recent engagements in Springfield and Manchester have given him a remarkable introduction and the week's attraction here is highly recommended.

The Cream of Minstrelsy.

It can be said without reserve that Primrose & West's two performances Saturday were the best in the minstrel line given here for years. From the opening to the closing act the program excelled any ever put together. The minstrel company seemed to be the strongest Messrs. Primrose & West have taken out. Financially the engagement here was successful.

Stoddard's Paris Lecture.

Remember that John L. Stoddard begins lecturing promptly at 7, 45 on Paris tomorrow evening. Get your tickets ahead of time in order to avoid confusion. Be in your seats before the lights go out. There are still many good seats on sale both for the course and for single lectures.

The Texas Steer.

Of the many satires C. H. Hoyt has written that of The Texas Steer announced for Thursday evening at the Opera house, is the best. It deals with congressional life and is full of life from start to finish.

Prince Pro Tem.

If you are going to the opera Saturday get your tickets early

NO DISTURBANCE.

Oates and Kolb Each Took the Oath of Office as Governor of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—Captain Reuben Kolb took the oath of office as governor at a lawyer's down town, and afterward walked to the Capitol. A crowd of a few score farmers followed him. He was admitted to the grounds like any citizen. Kolb made no effort to enter the building. A squad of police guarded the steps, and a company of cavalry occupied the grounds.

COLONEL OATES.

No excitement prevailed, and no disturbance occurred. Kolb subsequently made a speech, but was not permitted to enter the Capitol building. Everything was quiet. There were no unusual crowds on the street, and no bands of armed men.

A number of military companies arrived in the morning to take part in the inauguration. The inauguration procession, headed by Governor Jones and Governor-Elect Oates, started at 11:30, and Governor Oates took the oath at noon at the Capitol, in the presence of the legislature.

Kolb's address was delivered from the top of a wagon drawn up near the sidewalk opposite the Capitol grounds, and was listened to by not over 200 people. Kolb sent a message to the governor's office to learn what would occur if he made a speech inside the capitol grounds.

He was informed by the governor's private secretary that he would be arrested and put in the city jail. Kolb then came himself to Governor Jones and received the same information. At the close of his speech he disappeared.

Louis Alexander,

Importer and tailor, 65 Central street, is a first class practical cutter of long experience in fine New York houses. Is up with the times and guarantees satisfaction. Fall importations now ready.

Horses With Records.

Working horses as well as driving horses receive the strictest attention at Merrimack stable, 478 Merrimack street. Board $4 per week. Horses stabled for the winter.

You Should Have One

of those glass pitchers we are giving away with a pound of our high grade Tea. See samples in show windows. Dickson Bros., 98 Merrimack street.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.

OH! IF I ONLY HAD HER Complexion! Why it is easily obtained. Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

THE REAL ALTRURIAN COLONY.

A New Co-operative Community in California.

Hopeful Souls to Whom All In the Outside World Are Anarchists—What a Reporter Saw and Heard Where the Brotherhood of Man Is Believed to be Possible.

I have traveled to Altruria. It is not such a mysterious journey as it sounds. I left San Francisco at 7:40 in the morning, and at 11:45 on the same day I was in the land of the impossible. There is no money in that land and no competition. There is neither wealth there nor poverty, and every man takes his brother's hand and says, "We will not work against each other, but for each other."

There are a lot of strange ideas, strange customs and strange promises in Altruria, and the strangest part of the whole thing is that it's a real place, as real as Petaluma or Santa Rosa and almost as easy to reach. I went up there the other day.

"There," said the moon faced boy who drove, "there's your mill. These folks you want is campin som'ers round here, I guess."

The mill has not been used for some time, and the great wheel is colored a tender grayish green with young lichens. We heard voices inside the mill-room, and we went in. A tall, strong man with a heavy gray beard was climbing a narrow stairway, carrying something on his back. "Put it in the corner of the room," said a woman's voice from the top of the ladder. A man stepped out of the shadow as we entered.

"We are looking for the Altrurians," I said.

"Well," said the man who stepped out of the shadow, "you've found 'em. I'm one of 'em."

"Where is your settlement?" I began.

The man laughed.

"There isn't any here yet," he said, "but there will be tomorrow. We're just moving in. The women folks are all at the house. I'll take you down there if you say so."

I did say so, and we started off down a way that was half road and half path. The man trudged along with a sturdy tread. He was good to look at, in his way. He was strong and in the prime of his manhood, though his thick hair was touched with white here and there. His shrewd, courageous blue eyes were bright and kindly, and they made me think somehow of the eyes of a very happy, very young person, who is expecting something pleasant to happen every minute. He didn't quite like the idea of visitors, and he made no attempt to disguise his feeling, although he was perfectly civil. "There's nothing to see," he said, looking first at the artist, then at me. "We're just like other folks, and we move just like 'em. We haven't any religious creed in particular, and no peculiar dress. And you won't find any interesting cranks. We are everyday fellows tired of living in anarchy."

I was a little surprised at the word anarchy, and I suppose I looked surprised, for his keen blue eyes twinkled, and he said:

"Oh, yes; I call you an anarchist! You don't know it, but that's what you are. I guess that's what most people are nowadays, every one fighting for himself and believing that that's the only right and proper way to live. Well, we got tired of living that way, and we've come off here in the valley to see how we can manage by trying to help each other. We're going to run things on what we think is a perfectly fair and square business basis. I'm going to help my neighbor, and I'm going to expect my neighbor to help me."

We came suddenly in sight of a little clearing. A long, low house stood in a beautiful little valley at the foot of the sloping hills.

It was moving day at the long, low house. There was no doubt of that. The porch was covered with boxes and barrels and bundles. There was a big wheelbarrow full of dishes standing near the steps, and stoves and beds and chairs were heaped in quite a little mountain around the door. A wagon stood at the end of the house, and two or three men were unloading it. A man toiled up a little rise of ground with a pail of water in each hand.

"Smells like dinner," said the man who came out of the shadow. Two men were chopping wood near the kitchen door. A toddling child wandered out of the door just as we approached. "Look out for these chips, Dot," cried one of the men who was chopping. A woman ran out and caught up the child. "Dear me," she cried, giving it something that was half a shake and half a hug. "You can think of more ways to get hurt." "Ugh, ugh," said the baby, imitating her father and striking her mother's knee as if she, too, were chopping.

"Ladies," said the man who had brought us, "here's some company." The woman put the baby down and tried to look delighted, but she was as dismayed as an everyday housekeeper. "We're all cluttered up," she said. "You'll have to excuse us."

I sat down on the clothesbasket, and the artist went out and sat in a swing which dangled from the big oak trees in front of the house.

"We came yesterday," said the woman, "and we're only just getting settled. There are 17 of us here now—17 grown folks, I mean. There are nine children. We're only the advance guard, you know. We're going to get things started, and the rest will gradually come. We married folks are all living in the house now, a room apiece for each family, and the single men are camping out up in the mill, but that won't last long. There's a house or two up the valley that we can use in a day or two, but in a little while we'll have our own houses. Each family can plan its own.

"I know how mine's going to look already. I've planned my kitchen to a dot. Any one that doesn't want to keep house can live in the hotel. We're going to build a hotel up there on the slope. There's a hot spring there, you know, and some of our members who don't live in the colony can come here instead of going to a summer resort. We're going to take this house away and turn all this land here into gardens. There's lots of water everywhere, you see. Oh, we'll show people how to be comfortable in a very little while."

"You have the money, then, to begin with?"

"Oh, yes; we have money, but we're not going to have it long. We don't believe in it. Of course when you start an entirely new idea it takes time to get things regulated. We won't need much money to build houses here, though. We have carpenters and paper hangers and plumbers among us, and just as soon as we get the old mill to going we will cut the lumber from our own trees, and there you are! We may have to buy a few nails from the outside world, but that's about all. In a few years we won't have to buy even that, we'll make our own nails. We're going to take care of ourselves here. There won't be any rent to pay or any gas bill to meet, and the first of the month will be the same as any other day in Altruria."

"I understand about the rent," I said. "You own this land together, all of you people, and you will all own your own houses, but the gas, now, and the coal—how about the first of the month when the coal bill comes in?"

The little woman laughed. "I know how you feel," she said. "I thought the same as you do till I studied the thing up. You're so used to money that you don't believe you can get along without it. You can. About coal, now. We've found some coal in the bed of the creek, and we're going to prospecting some day. The gas we'll make ourselves. If we shouldn't find coal—well, I'd have to explain our whole system to explain that, and I guess I'll call Mr. Nelson to do that. I promised to help about dinner."

Mr. Nelson was chopping wood, but he laid down his ax and came up to the porch when he was called.

"Mr. Nelson," I said, "how are you going to get your coal and your tea and sugar and things without any money?"

"We have a store in the city," he said in the manner of one who says a thing he has said many times before, "a co-operative store. We will raise vegetables, and we are going to have chickens and eggs and fruit and by and by shoes and other things to dispose of.

"Now, a man who works in the shoeshop, say, take him for example. Suppose there are ten men in the shoeshop and you're one of them. Now, at the end of the month you own one-tenth of the shoes that have been made during the month. You get a check which calls for the value of one-tenth of those shoes. Not a bank check—we don't want to hear of banks—but the Altrurian check, which will be honored in our store. If you need coal, you'll get coal, and if you need sugar you'll get sugar. Don't you see?"

"About that one-tenth," I said. "If I should work faster or longer than the rest and make more shoes, what then? My check would have to call for more than one-tenth of the value of the shoes, of course."

"Of course not," said Mr. Nelson. "All our people are equal. We will have no rich and no poor. If we did your way and gave you more things because you worked longer than the rest, we'd be going right into anarchy again. You'd be getting rich, if not in money, then in goods, and that wouldn't do."

"But if I made better shoes than the others?"

"You would know that you were doing good work and that would make you happy."

"But I would get no more than the poorest workman of the lot?"

"No more. If the poorest workman was very poor, we'd put him at something he could do well. If he was a poor workman because he was careless or lazy, we'd put him out of Altruria."

"Then, as I understand it, ability counts for nothing in Altruria. The man who edits a paper and the man who digs drains get the same reward?"

"He gets the same reward. Only the man who digs drains works shorter hours because the work is harder."

"That is very well for the drain digger," muttered the artist from the swing, "but it's a little hard on the editor."

The man who was washing his hands said: "Folks make the funniest objections to Altrurian ideas. A friend of mine was laboring with me the other day, and he said: 'Why, it's all nonsense. What if one of you fellows should want to go to Europe, and his share wasn't enough so he could, and you wouldn't let him rustle and get money enough on his own hook, what then?' I just looked at him. He had on an old hat that had been brushed until it was bald, and I knew that he didn't have $100 in the world.

"'Look here,' I said, 'why don't you go to Europe?'"

In the midst of the laugh which followed this sally the dinner bell rang.

"Come in and have some dinner with us," said a bright faced, live woman, bustling to the door. "It's kind of a picnic dinner. We've had to cook it as best we could, but I guess you'll make out."

We went into a low, old fashioned room, where the tables were set, and sat down to a good, substantial, old fashioned midday dinner. There were fried steak and turnips, and potatoes and cabbage, and pickles and coffee, and some very good jelly and preserves.

At the head of my table sat a man with a face of marked intelligence. He looked like a professional man of some sort. Next to him sat a well featured, smooth faced young man who might have been a successful real estate dealer from his appearance. The rest of the men looked like mechanics of the better class and farmers. They were all intelligent, and they all had wide open, earnest eyes, so much alike in a certain expression of candor that they all looked as if they might belong to one big family.

"Altruria is a good place for women," said the bustling little woman, pausing on her way to the kitchen for a plate of fresh bread. "We don't think washing is women's work. It's too heavy, so it's to be done by men and machinery. A woman has an equal voice with her husband in the management of affairs, and a woman who brings up a family of children gets her share of the association's property, just as her husband gets his share for making shoes."

"She doesn't get a bit more for nursing a lot of children through all their whooping cough and measles, and worrying herself sick over 'em, than her husband does for sitting still and putting good uppers on to good soles, and that," said the man who had had his say about the drain digger, "doesn't seem quite fair. But then, you see," he went on as he passed the artist a dish of preserves, "she gets her happiness out of her work. No worry, no fretting over old age coming or sickness, no envy or hate or what the anarchists call competition. Every one will have his own work to do—work that he can do—and he can go on in peace and happiness and know that he's going to grow old as the trees and the animals grow old—without an anxiety or a care. When he's past work, he can sit still and watch Altruria grow and grow until all the world shall be Altruria."

The artist and I climbed up a steep hill crowned with vines and looked out upon the world. We saw the neat little villages spread out like a map under our feet. In the distance the bay shone like a silver shield, and we knew that across the silver shield lay the great, busy, teeming city, with its misery and its wealth, its sorrows and its joys, its envy, its hate and all its uncharitableness, and we looked down into Altruria and the men trying to rub the lichens off the green old wheel of the mill, and we wondered if the old, old wheel would turn to this new music they had brought with them out of "anarchy."—San Francisco Examiner.

Value of Labor Unions.

On the whole, I am firmly convinced that organization is necessary for the highest interests of the man. Capital is organized, and it is necessary to organize labor, not for the sake of the laborer contending against his employer, but in order that he may be able to secure a fair return for that which he has to sell—his labor.

The labor unions are of great value to workingmen for the educational influence which is promoted. They are also of immense service in enabling workingmen to take the part they should in securing fair legislation. Workingmen possess great power through the ballot, and if it were wisely used in favor of their real interests much good could be accomplished for themselves and for the community.—Rev. W. J. Nichols.

The Land For the People.

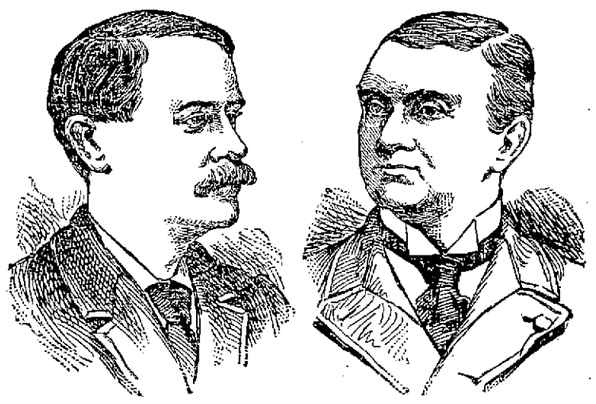
Why does the People's Party declare against the monopolization of land for speculative purposes and demand that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands owned by aliens be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only?

There have been given by corrupted congresses to the railroads of the country 191,000,000 acres of our public land without a penny of recompense. The railroads now own about 172,000,000 acres; owned by aliens, 62,000,000. These 234,000,000 acres, which is almost as much as the available land now owned by the government, the Populists would reclaim and hold for homes for American citizens. One alien landlord, Lord Scully, owns 3,000,000 acres of the best farm lands of Illinois, from which he derives a yearly rental of $200,000 from his tenant farmers. No American ought to be compelled to pay rent to a foreigner for the use of part of the soil of his own country. Such a condition is deadly poison to patriotism.

JARB.

Missionary Meetings.

The carpenters of Detroit propose having a series of missionary meetings. They will be educational and at the same time something on the social order, as the wives of the members will participate.



ALSTON G. DAYTON. JAMES A. CONNELLY.

THEY DEFEATED FAMOUS CONGRESSMEN.

The man who defeated Congressman William L. Wilson in the second district of West Virginia was Alston G. Dayton. James A. Connelly, who retired William L. Springer, of Illinois, is a veteran with a good war record and a prominent lawyer.

A LIQUOR WAR

Opened in Manchester by the Police on Sunday.

At Manchester, yesterday, 18 seizures were made by the police, including two drug stores and the leading saloon. Two prominent places of questionable resort were raided.

It is said the number of saloons in this city have already been reduced from 400 to less than 200. The present activity is due to the effect of the recent Mills revival meetings.

Central Labor Union Officers.

The semi-annual election of officers and the installation of new delegates was to have taken place at the meeting of the Central Labor union yesterday but only delegates representing the cigarmakers, building laborers, granite cutters and Textile No. 68 were present. The officers elected for six months were: President, L. W. Weeks, cigarmakers'; vice president, Thomas Mahan, textile 68; treasurer, Amos Kendall, granite cutters'; financial secretary, Daniel Moynahan, building laborers'; recording secretary, A. McCullough, granite cutters. Election of other officers was put over to another meeting.

It was voted to donate $100 to the aid of the Faulkner strikers.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Ladies:— The Secret Of a Fair Face Is a Beautiful Skin. Sulphur Bitters Will give you A lovely Complexion.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

JOHN J. COSCROVE, —DEALER IN— HAY AND GRAIN Best Quality at Lowest Prices. No. 478 Merrimack Street.

MILLINERY. Where shall I get my new hat? Why, at the TEMPLE OF DESIGN, Of course, where you are sure to get the newest and choicest Millinery at the lowest possible prices. The Temple of Design. 14 and 16 Merr'ck Square, Runels' Block.

FALL MILLINERY. Miss Sarah Cahill. New Store, New Goods, New Ideas, and in fact the Latest in Millinery, at the beautiful new store at 113 CORHAM STREET. Just above the new Post Office. The display of Novelties is quite remarkable. You are cordially invited to call. Be sure and inquire for our prices. MISS SARAH CAHILL, 113 Gorham Street.

When in Need of Real Fine MILLINERY Call at the New Store of ABBIE M. SMITH Where the most complete assortment of Novelties and Exquisite Trimmings may be found. All New Goods. 175 Merrimack St., Welles' Block. MRS. M. E. DUDLEY, Assistant. Fine Mourning a Specialty.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE

Not Sent by Li.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 3.—Envoy Detring, who visited Japan for the purpose of negotiating peace, and whose mission proved a failure, the prime minister declining to meet him, has written a private letter to the prime minister denying that he was sent to Japan by Li Hung Chang.

Treaty Should Be Fully Observed.

ATHENS, Dec. 3.—The Armenian committee here has presented to the ministers of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty a petition recounting the Sassoun outrages, and imploring the powers referred to not to allow article 61 of the Berlin treaty to remain ineffective.

Blame Laid on Firebugs.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3.—The Charity hospital, situated just outside the city limits, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, $50,000. No lives were lost. Firebugs are believed to be the cause of the conflagration.

Oil Stove Exploded.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—By the explosion of an oil stove at 19 North square, Lugi Roma and his daughter Louisa, aged 8, were burned to death. Other occupants of the building were got safely out by the aid of fire escapes.

Took Her Own Life.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Abby Hillgrove, aged 58, committed suicide by hanging herself from a bedpost with a pillow case. She was insane.

Disastrous Explosion of Forcite.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—Three persons were killed and 20 injured by an explosion in a forcite factory at Canillile. The building was blown to atoms.

O'Donnell & Gilbride.

More Good News! Another Low Price Sale. More Wonderful Selling.

Carpets at 67c. on the Dollar!

A POSITIVE MARK-DOWN AND CLEARANCE SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CARPETS

BEGINS -:- TODAY.

We place on sale today $20,000 worth of high-grade Carpets, at prices lower than the most inferior goods are offered for elsewhere. Our motive for this sale is to reduce our mammoth stock prior to January 1st, and fit ourselves to buy our Spring Stock under the new tariff schedules. Hence! A total eclipse of all previous efforts of all former sales, of all former prices.

2500 yds Lowell Ingrains, for this sale only,	- -	48c a yd
4000 yds Ex. Super Ingrains, Cotton Carpet,	- -	35c a yd
2200 yds Cotton Carpet, for this sale only,	- -	23c a yd
3500 yds Best Quality Tapestry, for this sale only	- -	77c a yd
2900 yds Good Quality Tapestry, for this sale only,	-	59c a yd
1500 yds 5-Frame Brussells, for this sale only,	- -	93c a yd
2200 yds Best Quality Brussells, for this sale only,	-	98c a yd

China and Japan Mattings

A week of Glorious Bargain Prices. Come and get the benefit of our prudent buying and reckless selling.

40 rolls of fine matting,	(for this sale only) - - -	10c a yard.
50 rolls of fine matting,	" " " " - - - -	12c a yard.
45 rolls of fine Matting,	" " " " - - - -	15c a yard.
75 rolls of Cotton Warp Mattin g	" " " " - - - -	32c a yard.

Lace Draperies.

If ever you intend buying Lace Draperies, now is the time, and our store the place. The past week we secured about $6500 worth of draperies, at a mere fraction of their cost to make. The cause of the sacrifice on the part of the manufacturer, was on account of slight imperfections which will be scarcely perceptible when hung. The stock consists principally of Irish Point, Nottingham and Scotch Laces, and will be offered in this sale at prices which must command Speedy Sale. Come in and see them.

Portieres, Lambrequin, Materials, Fringes, Muslins, etc., will be offered in this sale at greatly reduced prices.

Have You Seen The Mermaid?

On last Friday and Saturday, over 10,000 people viewed the Mermaid on exhibition in our Palmer street window. It's a wonderful curio and will be exhibited a few days longer. Come down and see it.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE.

1894. - CHRISTMAS - 1894.

MOIR BROS. & CO.,

119, 121 and 123 MERRIMACK ST.

THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 6th.

Occurs the Grand Opening of Our

SUBTERRANEAN - CAVERNS,

With the Grandest Assortment of Holiday Goods, Toys, Dolls, Books, Games, Celluloid Boxes, etc., Christmas Cards and Booklets, etc.

And in fact everything for old and young, rich and poor. Our assortment this year eclipses all our former efforts, and we can assure our customers that our stock is entirely NEW; not a single piece left from last season to show you, as we make it a point to close out everything.

Everything New. Everything Novel.

All the latest ideas of the toymaker's art. All the latest and prettiest Dolls, including the popular 'Papa and Mamma' speaking dolls. All the newest things in Juvenile Books. All the latest and swift selling games, from the best publishers. Everything in New Christmas Cards and Booklets. Be sure and visit our store Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and see our new Holiday Department

The Subterranean Caverns, the Acknowledged Home of Santa Claus

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXV. NO. 2. LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1894. PRICE ONE CENT.

THIRD EDITION

☞THE SUN is the only paper in Lowell receiving The Associated Press, cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

MOODY IS HERE

Opened His Revival to Many Thousands.

BRANCH STREET RINK TWICE PACKED WITH HUMANITY.

Crusade Under Direction of Evangelical Churches.

The great revivalist, Dwight L. Moody, opened his series of meetings at the old rink on Branch street, yesterday afternoon, with over 3000 persons in the audience. So big an audience was it that the management was obliged to announce an overflow meeting in the Branch street church.

Previous to Mr. Moody's remarks prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Rev. Mr. Millington and Rev. Dr. Seymour. Then the famous Moody faced the great audience.

His first request was that all the windows be raised, wraps and overcoats removed, if anybody desired to leave before the end of the service, he wanted them to get as near the door as possible, so that in making their exit they might create less disturbance. His remarks were couched in simple language, appealing directly to the audience.

He opened with a brief talk on prayer which he said every man, woman and child can do. He treated the elements of true prayer, and had a word of advice, for those who at times became discouraged. "The first element of prayer is adoration; then the confession of sins. The next is restitution." In connection with this he related an example pertinent to his remarks, and dwelt for some time on this element.

The Evening Service.

The evening service drew another large crowd. Rev. Mr. Huntington offered prayer. Mr. Jacobs sang a hymn and then another prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Adams.

Mr. Moody announced that afternoon services will be held at 3 o'clock and the evening services at 7 o'clock.

He then asked all who were christians to rise and the majority of those present arose. He then said he wanted to speak to the christian people present and devoted himself mainly to the work of the Lord.

Once in speaking of the saloons he said, "I suppose you have them here." "Yes, we have 77 legalized saloons" shouted Rev. Hugh Montgomery.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Moody pronounced the benediction and the meeting dispersed.

Some Details.

The street railway has arranged to run special cars from the square to the rink during the services, at five minute time. It is estimated that the daily attendance will exceed 6000.

When Is It Coming?

It is said that a shake up among the militia at the armory is near at hand.

CHRISTMAS.

Presents of money to England, Ireland and Scotland for Christmas at the Money Order Office, 324 Market Street corner of Worthen, payable at any bank in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

James F. O'Donnell,

Agent, Lowell, Mass.

Cor. of Worthen and Market Sts.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John McManus to John J. Donovan and William J. Coughlin, dated the twenty-first day of December, A. D., 1891, and recorded with Middlesex North District Registry of Deeds, book 229, page 468, and by said John J. Donovan and William J. Coughlin assigned to the Lowell Trust company by deed of assignment dated December, A. D. 1891, and recorded in said registry, book 229, page 470, and for breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage deed, the Lowell Trust company will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Wendesday the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D., 1894, at three o'clock in the afternoon all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed; being a certain piece of land with buildings thereon, situate in said Lowell on the westerly side of a lane or passageway, extending southerly from Pine street and bounded and described as follows: to wit.—Beginning at a stake at the northeasterly corner of the premises and at the southeasterly corner of land of John Sayers and at a point in the centre of said lane or passageway distant about two hundred and thirty-five feet from land of Robert Johnson, thence running southerly through the centre of said lane on land of one Hanafin and land of one Stevens two hundred feet more or less to a stake at other land of John Sayers; thence westerly on said last mentioned land two hundred and sixty feet to land now or formerly of one Gaudette; thence northerly on said last mentioned land bounded by a stone wall two hundred feet to a stake at the southwesterly corner of other land of said John Sayers and at the northwesterly corner of premises, thence easterly on last mentioned land about two hundred and eighty-five feet to the point of beginning, containing fifty-four thousand five hundred square feet more or less.

Terms made known at time of sale.

LOWELL TRUST COMPANY.
Assignee of said Mortgage.

LOWELL, Dec. 3d, 1894.

Do you need any?
Shall you buy any?

SLEIGHS.

We have 100 of them in stock. They are all right, so are the prices.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD.

Central Street.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

The Millerites as Office Crabbers and Usurpers.

OPINIONS OF THE BOSTON HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

Sparks on the Council Ticket in Ward Three.

There is little change in the political situation since Saturday. Investigation proves that there is not much foundation for the rumor of democratic defection in the councilmanic contest in Ward Six. Mr. Thompson, the republican nominee is not very enthusiastic in his candidacy and will not fight for the place. He does not think it worth fighting for. Mr. Sullivan is the candidate who is supposed to be the but of opposition but he will undoubtedly be elected. There will be no backsliders this year.

***

The liberal republicans of the city are not falling into line very rapidly and it would be difficult to understand how they could since Mr. Miller in his speech at the convention designated the old line republicans a ring and felicitated himself that the "ring" had to go. It is an undoubted fact that the republican machine has been smashed but a much worse one has taken its place.

The "ring" which now obtains is sworn to secrecy and holdsits meeting behind bolted doors. The members deny their affiliation with the order and plot in secret what they will do in public.

Speaking of the situation the local correspondent of the Sunday Herald, who is a prominent Vesper man, says: "A bitter, rancorous fight is the prospect ahead of 90,000 people whose every interest is to live together in peace and harmony. Such a contest cannot be without lamentable consequences. As Lowell felt for 20 years the effect of the Know-nothing agitation, so the fight of the present petty, ridiculous quarrel on religious lines will leave its traces on the present generation."

But a plainer, more accurate or more forcible statement of the situation it would be difficult to make than is contained in the following from the same source.

The real essence of the A. P. A. movement is not religious, not sectarian, but rather political, just as the populist, socialist and political propaganda is political. The aim is the offices. This has been the constant theme of their most vociferous spokesman. In his all inclusive hyperbole of bigotry, which has swept Catholics, Unitarians and Universalists into a common class with police court drunkards, as the objects of his undiscriminating intolerance, he, no longer ago than last Sunday, from his pulpit, restated in so many words this incidental purpose of political ostolation. At the Raboteau meeting in Huntington hall, one of the speakers, a local clergyman, predicted with great confidence that the order would elect the next president. And as to Mr. Miller himself, it is doubtful if he would be ever heard of as a candidate for mayor had he sold as much grain to the city last year as a rival firm who had a representative in the city government.

At least, a jealousy, growing out of such a circumstance, was the only inference to be drawn from his remarks upon the matter. The people, however, last year pronounced upon the transaction which he criticized properly enough, condemning any action by which an individual, trusted with the interests of his constituents, turned his position to his own account. Some of the A. P. A., and apparently influential, are disappointed politicians. There is nothing of disinterestedness apparent about any of the order. Adroit politicians have made tools of them, and they have shown themselves just as gullible as other people. The idea is to fill the offices with men of their kind, and their methods thus far have failed to show any moral scrupulousness exceeding that of any other class of politicians.

The Millerites are making deals of all kinds to hold Brousseau, Turcotte and other leaders of the French citizens in hopes that they will swing the entire vote of that element. Promises are not as binding as oaths. Several business men have already lost patronage on account of being identified with "pulling" the French vote for Miller and his ticket.

***

Such men as Hon. C. D. Palmer, Hon. George F. Richardson, Fred Woodies, Rev. Dr. Greene, Al. Crowell, Alderman Lovejoy, Col. Bennett, E. B. Conant, Reem. Puffer, Alderman Stanley, Larkin T. Trull, C. C. Hutchinson, Willis P. Burbank, Clarence Coburn and hundreds of other prominent citizens are all to be sent to the rear in politics. They are not to be trusted in the opinion of the Millerites.

***

Mr. Miller was hunting up Mr. Kileski in Ward Six yesterday. As Mr. Kileski is outside the breastworks it is strange that Mr. Miller would condescend to consult with him.

***

The names of Thomas J. Sparks and William H. Penn have been put upon the republican councilmanic ticket in place of Thomas H. Husband and E. J. Lovejoy of Ward Three.

***

A republican ex-mayor is quoted as saying that he had voted the republican ticket all his life, and probably would continue to vote it, but he'd be horsewhipped before he would turn out to help the A. P. A.'s this time. The ex-mayor with several hundred more republicans cannot be convinced that republicanism and Apaism are synonymous terms.

***

In Ward Five the democrats must bestir themselves in support of the councilmanic candidates. Councilman Labarge has served two years with credit to himself and his constituents. George E. Leavitt, William J. Dunn and Edward Carroll, the other candidates are also young men of excellent standing, of business ability and high reputation. They should all be elected.

***

Mr. Sparks has started in his campaign as candidate for the common council in Ward Three. Great efforts are being made to cause discord among the four democratic nominees. Bets are being made upon their comparative strength and statements are being made that the friends of one are opposing another and vice versa. The candidates and their friends are all united against Mr. Sparks who is a candidate on the republican ticket. Next to the contest for the mayoralty that in Ward Three is most important to the democrats of the city. This is a year when Ward Three is expected to be straight as Ward One or Ward Six and if there is a break in the ranks it will be a disgrace to the voters. It is, therefore, the duty of every voter to stand by the four councilmanic candidates and on no condition cut the ticket either for the council or for mayor.

***

Just at present there are rumors of democratic crookedness in which three barrooms are involved. This is risky business at this juncture.

DEATHS.

KEAVEY—Michael Keavey, aged 40 years, died last evening at his home, 9 Bowers street. Deceased was a member of the Holy Name society of St. Patrick's church and of Div. 11, A. O. H. He leaves a wife and family.

KENNEALLY—Kate Kenneally, aged 40 years, died Saturday morning at her home in the rear of 19 Salem street. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and well attended. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery where the codmittal service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Leonard.

SMITH—George Smith, aged 55 years, died yesterday at his home, 328 Varnum avenue. Deceased leaves two sons, Frank and Arthur, and two daughters, Clara and Gertrude.

HEDRICK—George Hedrick, a resident of this city for 63 years, passed away last evening at his home, 182 Andover street. Years ago, Mr. Hedrick was a sign and decorative painter and during his time did some of the best work of this kind in the city. Later he engaged in the piano and organ business, in which he continued till his retirement to private life. He was greatly interested in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, but never sought nor held political office. He served as assistant collector of revenue for the United States under the late John Nesmith. It was due largely to his efforts that the chime of bells was placed in St. Anne's tower, and a clock was placed in the High street church. He was a member of the Old Residents' association in which he took an active interest. He leaves a widow and one son, George C. Hedrick, who is a United States railroad post office agent.

EDSON—Jacob Stuart Edson, beloved son of Charles E., and Maud Edson, died at the residence of his parents, 37 Royal street, age 6 months.

McMaunon, florist, Prescott & Merr'k sts

HYMENEAL.

Mr. Allan Frazer, the well known merchant of Middlesex street, was married to Miss Bertha E. Dexter, on Thanksgiving, at the home of Mr. Alexander Fraser, 30 Franklin street, by Elder H. J. Farnam.

Miss Mary Houle and Mr. William Flavin were married by Rev. Wm. O'Brien at St. Michael's parsonage Friday evening. James B. Clinton was best man and Miss Annie Houle, bridesmaid.

The People's Club.

The entertainment at the women's branch of the People's club Saturday evening was given under the direction of Miss L. Anna Ware. The program was as follows; Piano duet, Misses Mabel and Blanch Miller; vocal solo, Miss Edith Nevers; reading, Maggie Elvin; banjo solo, Dr. Snyder; piano solo, Mabelle Chaplin; mandolin club Misses Welsh, Heath, Goodfellow and George; reading, Miss Winnifred Kneeland; cornet solo, Miss Gertrude Pratt; vocal solo, Mrs. L. H. Hartley; reading, Margie Elven; banjo solo, Dr. Snyder; mandolin club, Misses Welch Annie Woodside, Mabel Miller, Millie McDavitt.

Their Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Bixby observed the 25th anniversary of their marriage Saturday evening at their home, 484 Dutton street and their friends, in large numbers, congratulated them. Music was furnished by an orchestra and the Page company catered. Mrs. Josie Battles and Misses Edna Harper, Clara Hill and Emma Coate poured. The ushers were Messrs. W. C. Hodder and George B. Washburn.

Some Parish Notes.

Yesterday was the first Sunday in Advent.

The members of the Young Men's Catholic Institute will receive holy communion next Sunday in the Immaculate Conception church.

Next Saturday the feast of the Immaculate Conception will be a holyday of obligation.

Absence of Diphtheria.

While a majority of the towns and cities in New England report an increase in the number of diphtheria cases Lowell is remarkably free from this terrible infection, only two cases and one death being reported in three weeks. The death rate was 16.6 last week against 12.6 the previous week. Eight cases of typhoid and 10 of scarlet fever were reported the last fortnight.

City Council Committees.

The following committees of the city government will meet tomorrow afternoon: Police, at 2 o'clock; streets and fire department, at 2.30; sewers, lighting and commons, at 3; and printing at 3.30.

Chance for Enterprise.

A Centralville resident says he believes an expressman could do a good business this winter by delivering city water drawn at Davis corner, (which is driven well water) to residents of Centralville. A nominal sum a week would in the aggregate amount to considerable for the expressman.

The Reform Club Anniversary.

The Lowell Reform club will observe its anniversary on January 14th, with a concert, ball and banquet, to be held in Columbia hall.

The affair will be complimentary to the members of the club and of the Ladies' auxiliary.

Denies the Rumor.

Mr. James Howard, the superintendent of the city yard, denies that he is a candidate for the position of superintendent of the city farm, as reported in a Boston paper yesterday.

Two December Weddings.

The following intentions were recorded at the city clerk's office today: Joseph F. Slater 60, to Mary E. Bachelder 36. Theophilus Belleville 32, to Celina Bellevence 43.

From Revivals to Polo.

It is expected that after the Moody meetings end the Branch street rink will be used as a skating rink and roller polo will be revived.

Two Good Events.

The Mathew Temperance Institute will hold a sociable Thursday evening, December 13, and a smoke talk, Tuesday evening, Dec 20.

$1 Buys the biggest load of mill kindling in the city; all cut and ready for the stove. Orders by postal promptly attended to. Edward Cogger & Co., 155 Church st.

FOUND—A wallet containing a sum of money, which the owner may recover by calling at 111 Appleton street, and paying for this advertisement.

LATEST

5 O'CLOCK.

CONGRESS MEETS

Income Tax Law Attacked Without Delay.

BILL FOR ITS REPEAL FIRST ON THE DOCKET.

President Looks Well But Limps Badly.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Just on the stroke of 12 the fifty-third congress met today, the attendance of representatives and senators being fair.

In the house, Speaker Crisp, Prof. Wilson and Mr. Reed were warmly greeted with applause. Many fine floral tributes on desks of members were noticed.

In the senate Vice President Stevenson called to order and Chaplain Millbourne made an eloquent prayer, referring to the recent serious illness which the vice president's daughter had passed through.

The body took a recess to 12.30 during which greetings were exchanged between members, and then to 1.30.

In the house, the first bill introduced was that by Mr. Bartlett, dem., of New York, calling for the repeal of the income tax provision of the tariff law.

Mr. Curtis of New York, introduced a bill restricting appointments to West Point and Annapolis to one actual resident in each congressional district, and from each territory, one from the District of Columbia and ten by the president.

Both bodies then proceeded to listen to the reading of the president's message.

[The president's message in full will be found on the third page of THE SUN, and is well worth perusal as it is a grand document.]

Big Fire at Beverly.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BEVERLY, Dec. 3.—By the explosion of a kerosene lamp the 3 1-2 story building on River street owned by W. E. Gray of the Dressed Lumber company, was burned; loss $34,000; insurance $18,000.

Mill Treasurer Dead.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Henry Salstonstall, treasurer of the Pacific mills, Lawrence, died at his home on Beacon street, today.

AN EVICTION STORY.

Allegation That an A. P. A. Leased Out a Tradesman on Account of Religion.

A case of alleged Apaism occurred in Pawtucketville this morning. A well known blacksmith of that part of the city who is a Catholic, it is claimed, went to his shop this morning where eight horses were waiting to be shod. He was about to begin his work when to! in came a man alleged to be an A. P. A. with the statement that he had leased the place over the occupant's head and it is also said he demanded that the occupant get out right away. The evicted man although greatly astonished managed to hire a barn near by and is doing business there at present. It is pretty small business to try to ruin a man's business because he happens not to be an A.P.A.

TEXTILE ART SCHOOL.

Movement on Foot to Establish One in This City.

There is a movement on foot for the establishment of a trade school in this city, or rather a school of textile industry where every branch of work done in the mills will be taught by skilled instructors.

The beginning may be small, and will undoubtedly be the enterprise of private citizens, mostly the agents and directors of Lowell mills.

A prominent mill official has already established a school of textile design in Boston; but the pupils are few, and its merits do not seem to be appreciated. Boston is not a textile city, Lowell has long been in the need of such a school, for the reason that the mills find it difficult to find competent men to fill intermediate positions.

A Teachers' Meeting.

Mr. A. W. Edson, agent of the state board of education, will address the primary school teachers and the teachers for the first year of the grammar school in the High school hall Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 4.15 o'clock on "Arithmetic for the first four grades," and will meet the teachers of the eleventh and twelfth classes of the grammar schools at same place Thursday afternoon, Dec. 6, for a special lesson on "Fractions." The public is always welcome to all meetings of teachers and teachers of private schools, or others specially interested in the subjects are particularly invited to attend.

At the Reform Club.

At the Reform club last evening Rev. Fr. Dacey, O. M. I., addressed a large gathering and spoke on "Patriotism." His remarks were addressed principally to young men, of whom there were many present. He cautioned the young men to be mindful of their duties to the country and its institutions.

President Bowers and Vice President Jones also spoke and there were vocal solos by Messrs. Robert Fullerton, A. E. Joy, Samuel Scott and Samuel Davis.

Rep.-Elect Putnam's Head.

A taxidermist of Bangor has undoubtedly the finest moose-head in New England not only in size, but in shape. The horns have a spread of five feet, and a singular feature is the processes of 14 prongs on each side. The moose weighed about 1400 pounds. He also has a deer head with 27 points, which is an unusual development. One of these is supposed to belong to Representative Putnam of Ward Two, who got a big moose down there on a hunting trip.

This is a Feast Day.

The pupils of St. Patrick's parochial school are enjoying a holiday today, it being the feast of St. Francis Xavier, after whom the Xavierian order of Brothers is named.

Slaughter of Nags.

Agent Drury put seven horses out of the reach of winter's cold, Saturday.

REPORT ON MONEY

Comptroller of Treasury Makes His Report.

ADVISES AN AMENDMENT TO THE BANK ACT.

It Will Be Necessary to Relieve the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report of James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, submitted to congress today, gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ending Oct. 31, 1894.

It shows that during this period but 60 banks were organized, with a capital stock of $5,285,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital in any one year since 1879. On Oct. 31, 1894, the total number of national banks in operation was 3763, with an authorized capital stock of $672,671,305, represented by 7,955,076 shares of stock owned by 287,942 shareholders.

On Oct. 2, 1894, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the banks were $9,473,922,066, of which their loans and discounts amounted to $3,607,129,191, and money of all kinds in bank $422,428,192. Of their liabilities $1,728,418,819 represented individual deposits, and $354,121,082 surplus and net undivided profits, and $172,331,978 circulating notes outstanding. The total circulation of national banks on Oct. 31, 1894, amounted to $207,472,903, a net decrease during the year of $1,741,563, and a gross decrease of $8,614,864 in circulation secured by bonds.

During the year, 76 banks, with an aggregate capital of $10,475,000, passed out of the system by voluntary liquidation; 21, including two which failed in 1893, with a capital stock of $2,770,000, became insolvent and were placed in charge of receivers.

An Important Topic.

The feature of the comptroller's report is his discussion of the currency question and the defects which are said to exist in the note-issuing powers vested in national banks. On this subject he says: "No section of the law should be distributed which cannot be materially improved upon, and no amendment engrafted unless such amendment will work out better results than flow from the existing order of things. The present law, it must be conceded, has been successful in every material feature excepting in the matter of bank note issues, and here the failure has been but a partial one.

"It is probable that there could be no better plan for simply insuring the note holder against loss than the present requirement of a deposit of bonds to secure a bank's circulation, but it is equally certain, however, that a method could be devised, not less safe in this respect, and in addition thereto possessing that which is essential and is now wholly wanting—elasticity.

"The complaint, therefore, made against the present system is that, lacking in elasticity of issue, it fails to meet as fully as it ought the varying wants of the country's trade and commerce. This defect must attach to every scheme for a currency issued by the banks against a deposit of bonds, the market value of which fluctuates, while the percentage of issue less than the value of the bonds granted the banks remains unchanged.

"It is respectfully suggested that not only as good, but better results would be attained if the present bank act were amended by repealing the provision thereof requiring each bank, as a prerequisite to entering the system and issuing bank note currency, to deposit government bonds. In lieu of such provision should be substituted one permitting the banks to issue circulating notes against their assets to an amount equal to at least 50 per cent of their unimpaired capital."

The comptroller follows this suggestion with the further one for the maintenance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding circulation of the banks until the same shall be equal to not less than 5 per cent. of the total of such outstanding circulation, this fund to be held by the government as an agent only and for the purpose of immediately redeeming the notes of insolvent banks. It is immediately to be replenished out of the assets of the banks on which it shall have a first and paramount lien, and from assessment to the extent of the double liability on the shareholders.

The comptroller then cites such proof and gives such statistics as seem to him to make the plan suggested a perfectly safe one to enter upon. He says: "The changes thus outlined will, upon investigation, it is believed, prove to be safe in affording complete security to the note holder and give to the business interests of the country a bank note issue responsive to their needs.

"The profit upon the issue of circulation to the banks by such change would be so augmented that it is giving to them a franchise, for which it is suggested they should be called upon to make proper returns to the general government. This return should not, however, be of such a character as to defeat the ends sought in the privilege given." Mr. Eckels contends that ought to be wholly free from the direct issuing and redeeming of notes to pass as money among the people.

The legal tender issues, the comptroller thinks, ought to be redeemed and cancelled, and the government thus be enabled to retire from the banking business, a business for which it is so poorly equipped. "In the light of the present condition of the government's finances," the comptroller continues, "that which ought to have been done when there was a surplus in the treasury cannot now be undertaken, and the same conditions must continue to weaken the country's credit and plague the lines of business, unless a means is devised for removing these issues from the channel of current redemption until such time as the government finds itself in a position to do that which at first was the intent of all—gradually redeem and cancel them.

"It is suggested that as a necessary element to the securing of proper elasticity of issue in our bank note currency, section 9, act July 12, 1892, regulating the retirement and issuing of circulation to banks within a fixed portion of time, should be repealed, and also that an amendment should be made to the law necessitating the banks keeping in the office of the comptroller of the currency a sufficient amount of bank notes as will enable them to secure circulation at once, instead of after a period of delay, frequently of sufficient duration as to make the issue unavailable to relieve the pressure existing at the time of ordering the same.

"Suggestions have been received from many eminent sources that the whole question of a banking and currency system ought to be referred by congress to a commission, to be created by law, appointed by the president and clothed with proper authority.

"A commission, non-partisan in its character, composed of men of eminent abilities, could unquestionably devise a currency system sound in every part and one which would commend itself to every interest of the country. It could largely take the question out of politics and have it considered simply in its business aspects, and upon merit alone; but if the present congress is to enact a law upon the subject, the appointment of a commission could avail nothing. If, however, nothing more definite can be accomplished, the question of the creation of such commission ought to be considered and acted upon."

J. E. SHANLEY & CO.

Our Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods the Past Month Has Excelled Any Previous Sale During Our Business Existence.

We shall continue the same low prices during this month in order to close out the balance of our black goods. We are practically retailing dress goods at wholesale prices. We have some splendid bargains left, which we bought from the big Boston wholesale house going out of business.

We bought them cheap and can afford to sell from 15c. to 30c. per yard under the regular retail prices.

P. S.—We've been leading in low prices and shall continue to do so. Our windows give you a little idea of some of the wholesale bargains, but we can't find room for all in the window; come inside and let us show you. The prices tell and the people tell the prices (when they are right.)

J. E. SHANLEY & CO.,
The new popular Low Price Store, 156 and 158 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NOTES.

Public notices of the city election have been posted.

The schools of this city and North Billerica reopened this morning.

The water board and city hall commissioners will meet this evening.

Dr. Mulcahy says he is not a candidate for the superintendency of the city farm.

Call at J. J. Gaynor & Co's, 35 Prescott street, and examine their line of stoves.

H. B. Bailey of San Mateo, Fla., formerly of Lowell, is reported seriously ill.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Arthur J. French and Miss Mary L. Keith.

A meeting of the committee on accounts is called for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Arthur Bartlett and Miss Winifred M. Kneeland.

The Pavonia with several Lowell passengers docked in East Boston at 5 o'clock last evening.

Mayor Pickman has called a special meeting of the aldermen for this evening to draw jurors.

Mrs. Kiggan and Miss Katherine Kiggan of Hyde Park, are the guests of Mrs. Hugh Walker of Hanks street.

The Criterion are throwing their whole stock into one grand bargain for the holiday trade at markdown figures; read ad.

Captain Gardner's mission will be located at 60 Market street this winter, and he will charge applicants 10 cents a day for lodging.

Albert L. Bachellor of the Green school, was elected vice president of the Massachusetts Teacher's association, on Saturday.

Both branches of the city government will meet tomorrow evening, the council in special and the aldermen in regular session.

Mr. John W. Cole, who had charge of the Lakeview pavilion last summer has accepted the position of chef with the Page company.

Lizzie J. Brown, at Burbeck's restaurant, is receiving congratulations on winning a gold watch as the most popular clerk in Lowell.

Miss Hazel Gilmore observed her ninth birthday anniversary Saturday afternoon and entertained a party of friends at her parents' home, 167 Howard street.

Green keeps a good assortment of watch chains and charms. He is selling at low prices. Watches and jewelry repaired as good and cheaper than any house in Lowell; 88 Merrimack street.

Lowell Paid For It.

While the state board of education paid ex-Mayor Peabody $23,364 for his land as a site for the new normal school, it should not be forgotten that the city first paid the state $25,000. It was like taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other.

Lowell Boys in New York.

Will N. Shaw, formerly of A. G. Pollard & Co., is now employed in a big wholesale house in New York, Austin Thompson is learning the same business in the same city, and Thomas B. Hustwick is working for a big plumbing firm.

Ate Three Turkeys.

The Calumet bowling club enjoyed a spread at Burbeck's Saturday evening, and managed to get away with three turkeys which members of the club won on the Olympic alleys. Thanksgiving day.

Bowlers are Very Confident.

The Lowell Reform club bowling team is anxious to enter the proposed tournament with the Mathews and Burkes. The Reform club is willing to play with the regulation sized pins, instead of duck pins to which they are accustomed.

Every Character a Gem.

The dramatic society of St. Patrick's parochial school is preparing a four-act drama, which will be presented in Huntington hall, next February. There are twenty characters in the piece.

Mill Vacation Continues.

The shutdown on account of stock-taking in the Merrimack Print Works will continue this week, and it will probably be one week from Wednesday before the mills are in full running order.

He'll Believe in Time.

Amasa Pratt told the board of trade he did not believe in kindergartens yet two petitions for new ones on Kirk and Chelmsford streets have been sent to the school committee.

Resolutions of Respect.

Frank P. Stack and Hugh Williams, a committee of the Reform club, have reported a lengthy set of resolutions which the club has adopted on the death of John H. Callahan.

Worth Trying For.

The Hanover club made $75 on its Thanksgiving ball.

THE SUN Job Print leads them all. Try us.

THE SUN EXTRA

6 O'CLOCK

COLLISION AT SEA.

Foundering of a Passenger Steamer Off the English Coast Feared.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec 3—A steamer just arrived here from Shields, reports a colision during a fog with an unknown passenger steamer. She searched a whole night for the steamer but was unable to find it. Grave fears are entertained of the foundering of the passenger steamer.

Rev. Fr. Ducey There.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Lexow committee resumed its sitting this morning, and Rev. Fr. Ducey was present. This created a surprise as it is in opposition to Archbishop Corrigan's orders.

Morning Train Wrecked.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The morning train from Alexandria was wrecked at Jackson city this morning, and six persons injured and one man killed.

Prominent Manufacturer Dead.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

ATTOL, Dec. 3.—Charles A. Bates died suddenly at 8 o'clock this morning, at his home on Ridge avenue. He was a successful manufacturer, and prominent in political circles.

THREE LOWELL VETERANS.

They Are in Different Lines of Business and Each Are Octogenarians.

Dr. Marshall E. Thompson, the well known Merrimack street apothecary and physician, is the oldest trader in the city, with perhaps one or two exceptions, now personally engaged in business. He came to Lowell in 1837, from Croydon, N. H., and began his permanent residence here in 1840. Although nearly 75 years of age he has never been confined to his home a day by illness since a mere child. Dr. Thompson still enjoys some of his boyhood sports and within a few years has skated many times to Nashua, N. H. He had his skates on last winter and is anxiously waiting for good skating on the river this year.

Hon. Sewall G. Mack, who was married in Lowell 50 years ago last September, is now 80 years old. Notwithstanding his advanced age Mr. Mack is one of the directors of the Lowell Gas Light company. He was for many years in the stove and steam fitting business on Shattuck street. Mr. Mack was one of the oldest ex-mayors of Lowell in attendance at the laying of the corner stones of the new city hall and Memorial buildings.

The oldest grocer in Lowell is Daniel Stickney, in business on Bridge street. Mr. Stickney is over 80 years, and has been in the grocery trade in this city 40 years. He was for many years associated in business on Tilden street with the late Albert Wheeler. Later he was the senior partner of the firm of Stickney & Spofford on Bridge street. When this firm was dissolved Mr. Stickney was out of business for a short time.

He entered again the trade at his present stand, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, is able to give close attention to all the details.

CAUFFRE--What is it? Where is it?

If you are interested, and would like to know about it, look into J. E. Shanley & Co.'s window on Merrimack street.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING

Of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stickney Observed on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stickney who reside at 53 Third street have arrived at a happy period in life but seldom reached by married couples, namely the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The anniversary came on Saturday and the elderly couple observed it appropriately. No invitations were sent out nor was there any formality to the enjoyable affair, but a large gathering of relatives, old friends and acquaintances were present to tender congratulations and wish a joyous observance to the happy couple. Among those present were their daughter and her husband Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of Lynn and their four children, one of whom is Mr. Fred W. Stickney, the well known architect. The house was a bower of roses and chrysanthemums, the offerings of loving friends and the most noticeable floral offering was a tray of fifty roses which were arranged and shaded off delicately from the richest red to the purest white. Mr. and Mrs. Stickney received their friends assisted by their children, and all united in wishing them many additional happy years of life.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

LYNCH—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Lynch of North Billerica, took place Saturday morning from St. Andrew's church.

FLANAGAN — John J. Flanagan was buried yesterday afternoon from his parents' home, 604 Market street. There was a large attendance at the funeral, and the remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

TREVORS—The funeral of Frederick R. Trevors took place Saturday afternoon from his parents' home, 53 White street and was well attended. Services were conducted by Rev. Willis D. Leland and interment was in Edson cemetery.

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO.

Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding, Blank Books a Specialty

42 CHURCH STREET

E. R. DONOVAN,
Office: 85 Gorham Street,
Constable and Auctioneer.

T. M. BOLTON,
139 Market Street, Gates' Block,
Saddle and Harness Maker,
Fine Repairing at the Lowest Rate

It's right in the height of the season, and we're well supplied with the best things in overcoats, Rogers, Peet & Co's make and our own. $10 to $45.

Right lengths, properly made from right materials; The best ones, $20 and above complete with coats from merchant tailors.

Cost a half less though, than if made to order.

PUTNAM & SON,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

Central Street, Cor. Warren.

AMONG THE BLUE COATS

POLICE NEWS NOT OF GENEROUS QUANTITY NOWADAYS.

Winter Weather Causes a Decrease in the Amount of Drunkenness—Absence of Crime a Noticeable Thing Just at Present.

The Poles on Williams street had another big row Saturday night which resulted in a stabbing affray. The row was begun in a house and continued on the street. The assailant was Felix Kopycinski who ran a knife through the hand of Sezczepur Kozayaskijnick. Capt. Moffat and Officer Hickson arrested Felix while the other man was attended by Dr. Ricker. The wound was a bad one and may develop lockjaw.

Officer John Fox reports that on Saturday night he heard cries from the direction of the river near Broughton avenue, followed by the sound like the breaking of ice. He ran to the river and thought he heard the last cry of a drowning man. The ice was broken, but nothing further could be determined.

A woman reports that on Friday night she either saw or thought she saw a man jump into the canal opposite Huntington hall. Information fails to sustain the report.

In Police Court.

Two of nineteen drunks were released.

Thomas Mulanin left the work house a few days ago and was in today on a charge of drunkenness. He was sent to the state farm for six months.

Felix is his first name and as for his family name, it is unpronounceable. He is the Pole who stabbed a brother Pole named Saucepan Something. Lawyer Donohue appeared for Felix who was held until tomorrow in $300 bonds.

Patrick J. O'Neil of North Chelmsford appeared in court with a badly damaged face. He got drunk on cider Saturday and started to raise trouble with his family who gave him an awful beating. He was placed on probation.

Patrick and Della McAndrew were arrested for drunkenness by Officers Breen and Donfey yesterday, and both pleaded not guilty.

The officers testified that they were raising a disturbance. The couple have four small children. Patrick was fined $3 and Delia was placed on probation.

Patrick Pindar, a common drunkard, was sent to jail for four months.

John Ward, a feeble old man, who could neither speak nor hear, was in for drunkenness and was sent to the farm.

Frank Grove of Providence came here looking for work and got drunk. He then went to the police station for lodging. He was sent to the state farm for six months.

Martin Connaughton came here from Lawrence to see his son. He didn't see him and got drunk. He turned up at the police station for lodging. He was placed on probation. In letting him go the court said "We will inform the probation office in Lawrence of your arrival there and he will endeavor to remember your experience in Lowell—at our suggestion."

BASEBALL FOR '95.

M. T. I. Gets Ready to Put a Team In the Field.

The base ball association of the Mathew Temperance Institute organized yesterday by electing Patrick F. Nestor, temporary chairman and John J. Cody temporary secretary. A committee was appointed to draw up rules to govern the association. The members of the institute will furnish the club with new uniforms, and all property of the association will be under the control and in the name of the society.

Any player who severs his connection with the society and then rejoins will not be permitted to play on the team during the remainder of that season.

It is proposed to get together a strong amateur ball nine to represent the Matthews on the diamond in 1895. Another meeting of the association will be held next Sunday.

Electricity Makes Trouble.

The top of an electric light pole on East Merrimack street at the new bridge caught fire last evening and passersby were treated to a brilliant pyrotechnic display. The woodwork burned until the circuit became shut off, putting out a number of lights. Officer Lane notified a lineman and he climbed the pole and prevented any accident.

The Gov. Winthrop Ranges

Excell all others for Boiling and their Heating Stoves are the greatest economizers on Fuel.

The celebrated Stores may be seen at M. O'Flaherty's at 79 81 Market Street. He also does all kinds of Piping and Plumbing, and all kinds of Tinsmithing. Give us a call at

79 to 81 MARKET STREET

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year $3.00 - - - Per Month. 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 00	§7 13
6 15	7 45	6 30	7 50
6 50	8 08	7 00	§7 50
§7 01	7 58	8 00	9 32
§7 18	8 02	8 30	§9 11
§7 27	8 12	9 00	9 42
7 45	8 35	9 15	§10 25
8 50	9 45	10 00	12 12
§9 01	10 23	10 45	12 58
9 40	10 40	11 30	§12 08
11 00	12 05	1 00	§1 47
§12 00	12 45	2 00	2 03
1 40	2 35	3 00	3 55
2 00	4 25	3 30	4 48
§4 02	4 45	4 15	§5 30
4 20	5 20	5 00	5 44
§5 21	6 15	5 25	6 22
5 40	6 50	5 50	7 05
§6 28	7 15	6 15	7 28
§7 05	8 05	7 30	§8 10
		8 00	§8 50
		10 15	11 23
		11 22	12 22

Sunday Trains.

§7 15	8 12	9 00	9 55
§7 27	8 12	9 00	10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	1 57
§3 18	10 10	5 00	5 58
§4 25	5 22	7 30	8 10
§6 03	7 00	8 00	8 40
		9 00	10 02

§From Middlesex St. station only.

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 05	7 30	8 32
8 45	9 42	9 25	10 33
9 24	10 51	10 25	11 42
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 07
12 00	1 27	2 15	2 25
12 45	2 00	3 30	4 28
2 00	3 13	3 40	6 55
3 25	4 27	4 30	5 42
4 10	5 22	5 01	6 16
5 10	6 41	6 01	7 12
6 15	7 30	6 35	7 47
7 00	8 13	9 40	10 10
9 30	10 43	11 15	12 12

Sunday Trains.

8 20	9 26	8 00	9 18
11 35	12 2[illegible]	11 45	12 53
1 15	5 2[illegible]	5 00	1 23
5 35	6 50	7 00	1 22
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Central street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

b. Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR MAYOR.

WILLIAM F. COURTNEY.

ALDERMEN.

At Large—FRANK B. DOW.
COOLIDGE R. JOHNSON,

Ward 1.—HENRY A. ROACH,
" 2 JOHN G. GORDON,
" 3 CHARLES N. BAGLEY,
" 4 EDWARD B. PEIRCE,
" 5 JAMES A. READY,
" 6 ANTHONY A. CONWAY.

THE REFORM craze is spending its force on unoffending druggists in the South End, Boston. There is no telling what it will strike next.

THE MORALISTS made a great howl against the nude in art at the World's Fair but in living pictures the nude in life is exhibited to thousands without a word of objection.

THE LEADING democrats of the city do not favor redistriction. It would be a political outrage to curtail the rights of a large section of the community by a gerrymander.

THE SUN heartily seconds the motion of the Boston Post for a grand complimentary banquet to the esteemed author of the national anthem "America," namely, Dr. Samuel F. Smith.

THE EXPLOSION of a steam boiler at Uxbridge, Mass., and the narrow escape of 200 children, might suggest to state authorities the propriety of having a man look at such boilers about once every ten years.

THE VOTERS MUST DECIDE.

The voters of Lowell have now to decide between the two municipal tickets. They will first have to decide between William F. Courtney and Joseph Miller.

If we consider what they represent the decision should be easy.

Mr. Courtney is the standard bearer of the democratic party, a progressive citizen, eminent in his chosen profession with experience in state and municipal government. In every capacity in which he has served the people, he has brought credit to them and to himself by his ability, his business tact and his brilliant talents. As candidate of the democratic party he stands for absolutely fair play to all parties, and all classes as opposed to proscription and religious intolerance. If elected he will give the city a conservative business administration without extravagance and without piling up loans against the future. The indebtedness of the city is already too great and the next city government must call a halt upon long time loans and against loans of any kind to meet current expenses.

During the past year certain additions were made to these loans. The Fort Hill park loan, with others, could have been dispensed with by keeping the land syndicate at bay.

Mr. Courtney a few years ago enumerated the "pay as you go" policy and next year he will have an opportunity of putting it into effect in the interests of good government.

Mr. Miller has had no experience in municipal business, he would have to spend a year learning the ins and outs of city affairs and he would be a mere tool in the hands of the faction that nominated him. Mr. Miller denies that he has any connection with the dark lantern order, but it is well known that this same order has taken him up as its leader, that he has in various cases represented the organization in making terms with candidates under which they might receive the A. P. A. support. But it is needless to prove what is universally recognized as a fact.

If Mr. Miller were elected what would be the state of affairs?

Would a Catholic citizen be appointed to any office high or low? We may draw our conclusions on this point from the avowed policy of the order and from the action of the members in every election contest in which Catholics have been candidates since this order first appeared in our midst.

Representatives of the order are to be elected in their places. Would they vote for Catholics? Not at all. They have been nominated because they are known to favor the proscriptive policy.

Can there be any doubt as to what their policy would be on the school board?

So far as lies in their power they will drop every Catholic teacher now employed. This is but part of the program of the Millerites.

They would certainly carry out their policy in the schools since republican members of the school board, who have tried to be fair, are being driven out of office to give place to men endorsed by the order.

Should they be elected would a single Catholic be allowed to remain at city hall?

Possibly Pierre Brosseau would be retained as janitor of Huntington hall under a promise made in lieu of votes; but after the redistricting scheme had been effected even Mr. Brosseau would be removed to give place to a true "patriot."

The same policy would be carried out in the street department, the lands and buildings, and so far as the civil service rules permitted in every other department. If the policy of this proscriptive order were carried to its logical end, we should have a complete restoration of the old principle of taxation without representation for the overthrow of which the revolutionary fathers fought and bled.

This is the dangerous path on which these "patriots" would lead us; but it is not favored by any liberal republican much less by any democrat. Such a policy is undemocratic, it is un-American, it is a violation of the constitution of the United States, and to put it into execution would cause very serious disturbance in the community.

In contra distinction to this policy the democrats stand for fair play for all classes of citizens, for ostracism of none, for the economic administration of the city's affairs, for the safety of the schools from a horde of office grabbers, for the advancement of education and the promotion of peace, harmony and prosperity among all sections of the community.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

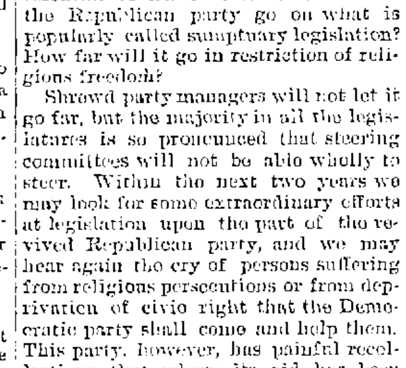
Republican Legislation Against Civil and Religious Freedom.

If it were not that the Populists hold the balance of power in the senate, and that a Democratic executive is in the White House, the Republican party would be in full possession of government everywhere except in a few southern states. Where in certain of the northern states overwhelming Republican general assemblies have been chosen, there still abide Democratic executives who may interpose vetoes against radical legislation.

What will the Republican party do with its tremendous power to legislate in the states? Will Iowa re-enact prohibition? Will Wisconsin place the Bennett law anew upon its statute? Will New York take from the city the essential of home rule? How far will the Republican party go on what is popularly called sumptuary legislation? How far will it go in restriction of religious freedom?

Shrewd party managers will not let it go far, but the majority in all the legislatures is so pronounced that steering committees will not be able wholly to steer. Within the next two years we may look for some extraordinary efforts at legislation upon the part of the revived Republican party, and we may hear again the cry of persons suffering from religious persecutions or from deprivation of civic right that the Democratic party shall come and help them. This party, however, has painful recollections that where its aid has been given there has been no gratitude. But the party cannot do other than maintain its principles, principles that have never varied from its creation. It is a champion of civil and religious freedom.—Chicago Times.

Our Li Hung Chang Has His Yellow Jacket Again.



—New York World.

CURES OTHERS

BAD COUGH, SPIT UP BLOOD,—CONSUMPTION.

MR. K. C. McLIN.

K. C. McLIN, Esq., of *Kempsville, Princess Anne Co., Va.*, writes: "When I commenced taking your 'Discovery' I was very low with a cough, and at times spit up much blood. I was not able to do the least work, but most of the time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my head was dizzy, and I was extremely despondent. The first bottle I took did not seem to do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles, and now I do not look nor feel like the same man I was one year ago. People are astonished, and say, 'well, last year this time I would not have thought that you would be living now.' I can thankfully say I am entirely cured of a disease which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery,' would have resulted in my death."

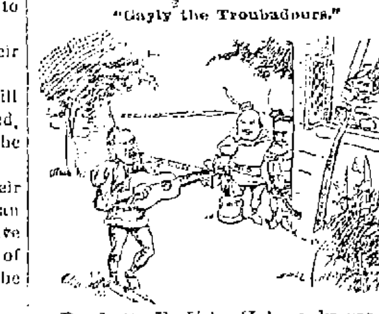
SCOTT & O'DAY,
Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.
Steam, Gas and Water Piping.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
54 Appleton Street,
Opposite New Post Office. Telephone 54-4

DR. BRETON
The eminent Specialist, will be glad to see all his former patrons and any who desire his services at
44 Central Street
Office Hours—1 to 8 p. m. Sundays and Holidays by appointment only.

BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

SUNBEAMS.

"Gayly the Troubadours."



Reed (to B. H.)—He's only got his protection string left. When that breaks, we'll get a show.—Chicago Times.

MAKING HIM FEEL AT HOME.

How Many Crimes Are Committed In the Name of Hospitality.

How many mistakes are made in this world with the best intentions! How often we condole with each other when we should rejoice! How frequently a man urges a friend to take a drink, "just one more," under the impression that he is doing him a favor, when really the man is anxious to get home to his family! There is no mistake so hard to correct as that which is made with the best motives possible. The other day Buggins invited Muggins out to dinner. Muggins is rather shy, but he managed to scare up enough courage to accept. Mrs. Buggins and the three Misses Buggins held a council of war.

"What is Mr. Muggins fond of?" queried Mrs. Buggins.

"I'm blessed if I know," quoth he.

"Find out today if you can," was the edict. So Buggins went to a friend for advice.

"I don't remember. Let's see. He either despises or is very fond of coffee. I think he is fond of it. Yes; I'm pretty sure I remember his drinking eight cups in one night."

The truth of the matter is that Muggins hates coffee with a bitter, undying hatred that was inborn. If he ever drank eight mugs of anything, it surely was not coffee, but Buggins went home and told his family that as long as Muggins had a cup of good coffee he didn't care a row of pins about anything else.

The dinner came off.

"Have a cup of coffee, Mr. Muggins," said pretty Miss Buggins first. "I know you won't refuse." So Muggins took it. He gulped it down and tried to look calm. Then the second daughter of his hostess spied his cup empty. She rushed up for another. His shyness overpowered him, and he took it without a murmur. He swallowed that too. The eagle eye of the youngest Miss Buggins fell upon him. He quailed.

"Poor Mr. Muggins!" said she sympathetically. "Have they neglected you? Never mind; I'll take care of you. Here's a cup of coffee."

How could he refuse? He never has discovered how he emptied that cup. All he remembers after that is the hostess coming up with another cup of coffee on one side of him, and Buggins, with a genial smile, insisting upon giving him a fifth dose.

"I want to make you feel at home," said he.

"Well, then," said Muggins, recovering from his shyness, "don't give me any more coffee."

"Why not?"

"Because, when I'm home, I never drink coffee. In fact, I loathe coffee."—Philadelphia Press.

Naming German Babies.

The German government has issued an edict to the effect that the names for new babies must be taken only from the Bible and the roll of princes and national heroes.

SKATES.

THE BIGGEST STOCK EVER SHOWN IN LOWELL.

More than 7500 pairs in stock, embracing all the leading makes in every size.

2500 Pairs, 8 to 12 inch, for 25 Cents a Pair.

5000 Pairs from 50 Cents to $5.00 Per Pair.

Ladies' Skates.

We have every style and size in Barney & Berry, Peck & Snyder, and the new LONG REACH.

Bartlett & Dow.
No. 216 Central Street.

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11 Barristers' Hall.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JOHN A. McQUADE & CO., Room 12, Hanser Block, Central St.,
Constable and Collecting Agency,
And Auctioneer.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Shedd's Block
Soloist and Teacher of Singing.

P. J. HOAR, Merrimack, Cor. Palmer,
Attorney at Law.
O'Donnell & Gilbride's Block.

BOOT'S OLD 64 CIGAR, For Sale by all Dealers.
For a Good Smoke Try One.
No. 9 Merrimack St. Henry Boot, Prop

UNION TAILORS
The only shop in town using the Union Label.
Call and see our line of SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS at Rock Bottom Prices.
SHARROW & BAXANDALL
23 - Gorham - St.

WATSON BAKERY
Every evening at 5 o'clock Hot Tea Rolls and Cream Bread, also all kinds of Cake and Pastry. Only the best stock used in the manufacture of our goods. Parties supplied at short notice at
Nos. 24 to 30 CHARLES STREET.
Peter Watson, Prop.

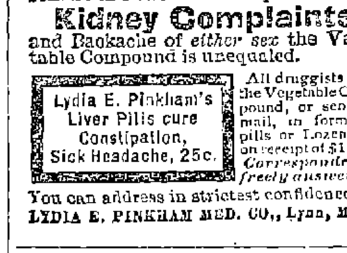
DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU
Surgeon Dentists
Rooms 5, 6, 7 8, Bon Marche Build'g, 159 Merrimack Street.

LYDIA E.

PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
Is a positive cure for all those painful
Ailments of Women.
It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life*. Every time it will cure
Backache.
It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That
Bearing-down Feeling
causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes
Irregularity,
Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also
Dizziness, Faintness,
Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or
Womb Troubles.
The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For
Kidney Complaints
and Backache of *either sex* the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache, 25c.
All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or sent by mail, in form of pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. *Correspondence freely answered.*
You can address in strictest confidence,
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

JAMES MEEK,
HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.
Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.
LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 9-22

Do You Go To Lawrence?
If So, Call At
THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Which now has the Finest Dining Rooms in the city. They have been recently renovated. The Cuisine is Unsurpassed



CLEVELAND WHEELS.
Callahan & Sanborn
Merrimack Square, Bridge St.

LOWELL AGENCY FOR
FRANK JONES' ALE.
—AND THE—
Celebrated Anheuser Busch Beer.
The Trade and Families Supplied at Lowest Prices.
Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.
JOHN LENNON,
NO. 302 MARKET Street.
TELEPHONE—No. 38-3.

WM. E. LIVINGSTON,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Lime,
CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL,
HAIR, KAOLIN, PLASTER,
BRICKS, FERTILIZERS,
Straw, Hay Grain, Flour
&c., &c.
NO. 15 THORNDIKE STREET,
Branch office, 49 Merrimack street,—Calderwood's cigar store.

$100. FINE SQUARE PIANO, Four round corners, seven octaves, carved legs, in fine condition. $10 down and $6 a month, at
GARDNER'S
Music Store,
45 PRESCOTT ST., LOWELL, MASS.

DO YOU WANT any old papers to put under carpets? We have them for 5 cents a hundred at this office.

3 - SIZES - 3
Of the Daintiest
PITCHERS
To be found in Lowell are offered for one week at our store, for
25c., 20c., and 38c.
The pitchers are of nice material and the decorations on each are delicate and tasty. The pitchers cannot be bought in this city for five times the amount we ask for them. This our customers can easily ascertain for themselves. They will be found handy on the dining table for cider, milk, water or any of the various domestic uses of that character.
There is not a very large lot of them, but they will go for the prices quoted as long as they last. A display of them is made in one of our large front windows.
French & Puffer.
245 Central Street.

OIL
HEATING
STOVES
Modern Apparatus for making a house Comfortable.
ROBERTSON & CO.
Have these Stoves in all sizes and recommend them for economy and efficiency.
We have the best bargains in the market in Household Goods.
Give us a call if you have need of anything. We are the hustling
House-Furnishers,
100 CENTRAL STREET.

What?
The "VICTOR" Boiler is for Heating.
The "WELSBACH" Burner is for Lighting.
-THE-
H. R. Barker M'f'g Co.

DR. WALKER DENTIST
G. W. Harrington & Bro.,
Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of
Lager and Stock Ales
In the city Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 348-4.
CORNER WINTER AND DAVIS STS

OLD JACK FROST
Is a nightly visitor, and with each visit he gets bolder. The best way to keep him out is by putting on
DOUBLE WINDOWS.
Order Windows of
J. H. HOWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Cor. Market & Shattuck Sts.

WHY, $4.00.
We are still overstocked on the "BEST MINNESOTA HAX-ALL" FLOUR, and shall continue to sell it a few days longer at old Prices.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
415 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL, MASS.

What would Lowell be without the spindle? The city is known the world over as "The Spindle City."
The Spindle Cigar
Is made by HENRY FLOOD: best smoke in town

NEVERUB,
The Perfect Cleanser. Makes water soft; not an acid. Will remove Grease, and Dirt without injuring the finest fabric. The agent will be at our store, Dec. 3 to 8, to explain its merits. All are invited.
THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY
Old No. 199 Middlesex St. New No. 455.
Opp. Northern Depot. Telephone 374-3, Brass Signs.
CALEB L. SMITH..............Proprietor

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

TENEMENTS TO LET

TO LET—A pleasant office in THE SUN building. Inquire at SUN office.

TENEMENTS TO LET.—By George D. Kimball, room 6, Runels' block, Merrimack square.

FOR SALE.—In Centralville, cottage house of 7 rooms, near Bridge street. Price $1200, and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—Well stocked, centrally located cigar store in Boston, opposite theatre. Doing fine business. Address G. W. Paige, 989 Washington street.

WANTED—A first class hat and bonnet maker; for further particulars address P. O. Box 156.

SALESMEN, we send samples, allow liberal salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants. Staple seller, three stores out of five will order. Address with stamp Lock Box 420, New York City.

$900 AND EXPENSES PAID competent men first year, or large commission, selling by sample, staple goods to merchants. No peddling. Experience unnecessary. For sealed particulars send stamp. Household Specialty Co., 73 4th street., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—Farm of 26 acres with stock, crops and tools, near village and depot, 7 miles from Lowell, nearly new building; cuts 12 tons of hay, 1½ acres wood land, 3 cows, 1 horse, 2 wagons, 175 fowls and all the farming tools that go with a farm. Price $2500; easy terms. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street, Lowell.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in a boarding house, 150 boarders, 30 roomers. This is a good chance if you want a boarding house. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

CHILDREN'S SHOES soled and heeled 20c at Cunningham's, Bridge street, Merrimack square, and Palmer street.

FOR SALE—cottage of 6 rooms and pantry near Salem street, sewer connections, good lot of land, price $1800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—In Canaan, N. H., farms of all kinds and all prices, from 5 acres to 500 acres, and prices from $200 to $2500. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street, Courier building.

FOR SALE.—New cottage of 7 rooms, well furnished, good lot of land in Ward 5; Price $1225; $100 down, balance in rent. Fish & Plummer, 135 Central street.

$75.00 PER MONTH easily earned without financial risk by reliable agents with team, at retailing our teas, coffees, standard extracts, baking powder, spices, etc., etc., packed in imported tea pots, ruby, crystal, enameled and engraved agate and glassware, etc., of extensive varieties and value. Address for illustrated circular, terms, etc., to wholesale house, N. E. Distributing Co., 78 Broad street, Boston.

FOR SALE.—In Belvidere, two-story two-tenement house, large lot of land. This place can be bought at a bargain; it is near Alder street. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A fruit, confectionery, tobacco and cigar store on one of the principal streets in this city. Excellent location, doing a large business. Best of reasons for selling. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Rooms to let at 40 Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—In Ward 5, new cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. Price $1250. $50 down, balance in rent. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—Small farm of 8 acres, good buildings and near Lowell. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE - A 10-acre farm only 2 miles from this city, near school, in an excellent neighborhood, 5 acres of heavy woodland timber, cut 2 tons hay. Good cottage of 6 rooms and pantry; house in best of repair; shed connected with ell. Fine farm, a large hennery. A fine place and cheap at price, $2600. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at this office for 5 cents a hundred.

FOR SALE—A small farm seven miles from Lowell, one-half mile from the depot, near the school, one acre of blackberries, one quarter of an acre of strawberries, seventy-five apple trees, twenty pear trees, one and a half acres with three acres of planted. Rare bargain. For further particulars see C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street. Come quick or you will lose this chance.—200 acres of a farm, with a 20 room house; would make a fine summer boarding house. Cuts 50 tons of hay, plenty of fruit, one and a half miles from the depot, and ($1150) eleven hundred and fifty dollars will capture this place. Inquire of C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street.

F. L. RICHARDSON,
Real Estate and Business Broker,
56 CENTRAL STREET.

LOOK! LOOK!

In Chelmsford Centre—The best arranged hen farm ever placed on the market, consists of 13 acres of fine land, new house of 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and 3 hen houses measuring over 300 feet in length, wire yards and new houses, heated by hot water arrangements, good yards, and about a dozen different kinds of small fruit trees. Water from spring supplied by wind mill. This place cost over $6500 two years ago, as we can prove; and now $3500 will buy it. Before purchasing elsewhere call and investigate this bargain. F. L. Richardson, 56 Central St.

To Let—7-room house, near Moore street, $10. Also a nice house with modern arrangements for $12. Apply F. L. Richardson, 56 Central street.

For Sale—A dandy 7-room cottage, 10 rods from mills. Price $1100; terms to suit. Everything in fine shape. Apply F. L. Richardson, 56 Central street.

To Let—2 stores; 17-room boarding house. Apply F. L. Richardson, 56 Central street.

Be Sure and Have Your Engraving Done at
NUDD'S, Room 5, 64 Central St.
Visiting Cards for the Holidays gotten up in Artistic Boxes, and make an Elegant Present. All work guaranteed. Be sure your jeweler has his work done by NUDD.

JAMES MARREN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
121 CENTRAL STREET.
Insurance placed in the most reliable companies.
All orders sent to P. O. Box 486 shall be promptly attended to.

Now is the Time to Buy.
PICTURES, DIPLOMAS FRAMED,
35c. TO $1.00.
LARGE LINE OF MOULDINGS.
Our Prices Are Always One-third Off.
GEO. E. MAKER,
No. 2 John St., Marble Bank Building

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
Monday evening, private class.
Tuesday evening, hall for rent.
Wednesday evening, advanced class and reception 7.30 to 11.
Wednesday afternoon, ladies class 3 to 5.
Thursday evening, advanced class (season tickets only) 8 to 10.30.
Friday evening, beginers class 7.45 to 10.
Friday afternoon, young people (advanced).
Saturday afternoon, children beginners 2 to 2.30.
Saturday afternoon, children advanced 3.30 to 5.
Saturday evening, intermediates 7.45 to 10.30.
Private lessons at any time not occupied by classes. Pupils received at any time. Office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., every day.
Pianist, Mrs. Mary Darling; violinist, Emil Lavigueur; Mr. and Mr. Charles A. Lester, assistants; principal, D. C. Lester, G. M. D., 36 Prescott street. Take elevator.

Lowell Heating and Plumbing Co.
828-836 MIDDLESEX STREET.
Steam Heating, Hot Water Heating, Plumbing and Repairs.
Copper work of every description. First class work. Best material.

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

This Month We Hustle

Our trade has steadily increased every month this year. We wish to make the closing month beat every former record.

We have just received an elegant line of LADIES' GARMENTS from New York. Our buyer goes every week. Our trade compels us to replenish weekly. To day we commence our

GRAND - HOLIDAY - MARK-DOWN - SALE.,

Come and get the price of the stock. Reefer Front Beaver Jackets, 40 to 48 inches long, half lined, velvet collars, elegant fits, sold in Boston, for $21. This week $14.93.

Fine Beaver Jackets, worth $10, for $7.50. Handsome new effects Oxfords and Covert Cloth Jackets worth $11 for $9.50, Boucle, Chinchilla, Henry Clay, and Meltons in profusion, and remember every garment fresh this week.

Elegant Line of Fine Furs.

Nice Coney Capes for $4.98. Nice Astrachan Capes for $11. Handsome Monkey, Electric Seal, Martin and Wool Seal Capes at Low Prices.

Just received this morning, a beautiful line of PLUSH CAPES, edged with Martin. Buy for the little girls one of our novelty Muff, Scarf and Purse combination, the prettiest Christmas present in the market. This is the week; look us over.

CRITERION FOSTER & CO., Nos. 9-11 MIDDLESEX STREET

BROWN BROS., OPPOSITE MONUMENT SQUARE
Make this Week an Offering of Unusual Bargains in
Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

2 cases Ladies' Fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants, 25c each, cheap at 38c each.
1 case Ladies' Fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants, 38c each, sold elsewhere at 50c each.
60 doz Ladies' heavy fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants, 50 each; a bargain at 65c each.
80 doz Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 50c each; worth 65c each.
2 cases Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Pants, 75c each, regular price $1 each.
100 doz Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Pants extra quality, $1 each, former price $1 25 each.
73 doz Ladies' white all-wool Vests and Pants, 75c each.
87 doz Ladies' white all wool Vests and Pants, $1 each, down town price $1.25.
1 case Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Pants, $1 each.
81 doz Children's Jersey ribbed fleeced Vests and Pants, 25c each, well worth 3[illegible] each.
1 case Children's White Merino Vests and Pants all sizes, from 18c to 35c each.
1 case Children's heavy Grey fleeced Vests and Drawers, 38c each; sold all over the city at 50c each.
A full line of Children's Scarlet Underwear at 50c on a dollar.

Remember the Place Is
BROWN -:- BROS.,
Where You will Find the LOWEST OF LOW PRICES.

GREAT STOCK REDUCING SALE
—OF—
Hosiery and Underwear
This Week at the Bargain Store of Lowell.
YOUNG'S, NO. 111 CENTRAL ST.

Every available space in our store is crowded with tempting Bargains, especially in Underwear and Hosiery, as we want room for the display of our Christmas and New Year's Goods. We offer the following special inducements for this week only:

100 doz Ladies' fast black fleeced Cotton Hose, 10c pair, regular price 12½c pair.
140 doz Ladies' all wool Hose, in black, Oxford mixed or natural colors, only 15c pair, cheap at 20c.
1 case Ladies' black and natural all wool Seamless hose, for this sale 20c pair.
3 cases Ladies' all wool and fleeced lined Hose, now 25c pair, sold elsewere for 29c pair.
A large assortment of Children's Cotton, All-wool and Cashmere Hose, from 5c to 29c pair.
1 case Gents' all wool seamless Hose, worth 25c pair, now 15c pair.
1 case Gents' extra heavy all wool Hose, all colors, 20c pair, never sold less than 25c pair.
Tam O'Shanters for 25c each, elsewhere 38c
The Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Line of 25c Wool Hose in Lowell—Underwear for every body, Cheaper Than Ever—Low Tariff Prices Here.
29c Ladies' heavy fleeced Jersey Vests and Pants now 25c each. They have no equal.
42c Ladies' extra quality Merino and heavy Jersey Vests and Pants 38c each. They have no equal.
Ladies' Scarlet all wool and Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, 75 cents each well worth $1.00.
Children's Merino Vests and Pants in white and natural colors from 10 to 35c each.
Gent's Shirts and Drawers 25, 38, 40, 42 45, 49, 75, and 98c each.

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Our Balsam has cured many. When all other remedies have failed, try a bottle and we are sure that it will cure you, as it has scores of others.
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PRICE OF GAS,
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First-class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.
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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

Fifty-third Congress Told of Friendly Relations and Home Progress.

Grand Document Which Tells the History of Foreign Wars and the Attitude of Uncle Sam Towards the Great Powers—Plea for Free Ships Made and Careful Attention Given to the Financial Policy of the Administration.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people, impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to be necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm, but just, foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

Dealings With Belgium.

During the past year, pursuant to a law of congress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements, yet it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

Neutrality In Brazilian War.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened.

Precaution tended to restrict the issue to a single trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to adjust complications which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public law.

A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war with Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent Admiral Da Gama and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either, within the territory of the other. Although the government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country, based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890 was abrogated on Aug. 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on Jan. 1, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

Claims Against Chili.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chili, for the settlement of the outstanding claims of one government against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred, and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a new tribunal.

The Eastern War.

On the 17th of March last, a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed, and on Aug. 13 it received the sanction of the senate.

Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments, that the agents of the United States should within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations, due to a state of war.

This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension, which gave rise to the belief that on affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerent had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries, and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea, (the first concluded with a Western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to

Tender Our Good Offices

to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the Eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in these countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador, growing out of the proceedings against Emilio Antos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Friendly With France.

Our relations with the republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government. The recent cruel assassination of the president of this sister republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment.

The Cattle Embargo.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is needless, as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty.

Protection of Seals.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring Sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring Sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

The Boundary of British Guiana

still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement, on some just basis alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

About Hawaii.

Since communicating the correspondence in regard to Hawaii, and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Convention Should Be Revised.

Under our present treaties of extradition with Italy, miscarriages of justice have occurred, owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far efforts to negotiate an amended convention obviating this difficulty, have been unavailing.

Progressive Japan.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us, and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

Our Mexican Cousins.

Good will, fostered by many interests in common, has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked for the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated 13 years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust.

The Trouble at Bluefields.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860, between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits.

For some months one, and during part of the time, two of our naval ships had been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all of the legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last, the government at Managua expelled from its territory 12 or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned; but through the earnest remonstrance of this government, the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of peace and order.

I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but afterward escaped, and notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The Nicaraguan authorities, having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

Leniency Toward Peru.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distress and of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers.

Relations With Russia.

The recent death of the Czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award. Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe.

The Salvadorean Refugees.

The government of Salvador, having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers sought refuge on board the U. S. S. Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorean port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterward demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty.

On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political, and discharged all the accused except one Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him, and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

Spanish Injustice.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last 20 years earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past, exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading.

In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes or the carrying vessels, when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected, and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port.

This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled. This claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits payment, as stipulated, but all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

Americanized Armenians in Turkey.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired, without imperial consent, American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted, and an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

Concerning Venezuela.

A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States. Although signed, the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that government that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

Maritime Legislation.

The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1889, having been concurrently incorporated in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Samoan Squabbles.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty, as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions.

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

Extracts From Carlisle's Report.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498.29, and its expenditures to $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue $147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,086, being $146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to $379,795,536, being $64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue $13,836,539.93 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco, $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, $31,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,898,061, as against $108,680,444, during the fiscal years 1893.

The amount imported was $72,449,119, as against $21,174,381, during the previous year.

The imports of silver were $13,286,552 and the exports were $50,451,265.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was $12,100,208.89, being an increase of $2,725,078.01, over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894 to Aug. 28, 1894, which was the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was $966,185.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was $130,140.85. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44, and its expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888, as against $2,204,651,000 on Nov. 1, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the treasury holdings, was $1,672,093,422, or $24.27 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,177.55, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $127,779,988.

The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on Nov. 1, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year, 11,917,658.78 fine ounces, at a cost of $8,715,521.32, an average cost of $0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time the law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost $155,931,002.25, the average price per ounce being $0.9244. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is $421,776,408, of which $378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act; $38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and $5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 93,485,220 pieces, valued at $106,216,730.06, of which there were $99,474,912.50 in gold coin; $758 in standard silver dollars, $6,024,140.30 in subsidiary silver coin, and $716,919.26 in minor coin.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, with a capital of $5,285,000, and 79 with a capital of $10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of $2,770,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on Oct. 31 last was 3756, being 50 less than on Oct. 31, 1893. The capital stock paid in was $672,671,365, being $9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to $334,121,082.10, which was $16,089,780 less than on Oct. 31, 1893, the circulation was decreased $1,741,563.

The Militia.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of 15 of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably increasing the cost of its maintenance.

While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, demanded by recent events, the policy of seacoast fortification, in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength.

Measures taken by the department during the year, as indicated, have already considerably augmented the effective force, and the secretary of war presents a plan, which I recommend to the consideration of congress, to attain the desired end. Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset, to a great extent, the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted. Among other things, this contemplates the adoption of the three-battalion formation of regiments, which for several years has been indorsed by the secretaries of war and the generals commanding the army. Compact in itself, it provides a skeleton organization, ready to be filled out in the event of war, which is peculiarly adapted to our strength and requirements; and the fact that every nation, with a single exception, has adopted this formation to meet the conditions of modern warfare, should alone secure for this recommendation an early consideration.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves the complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline, which the country has at all times manifested. The year has been free from disturbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

The Law Department.

The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals.

A topic of much importance is the condition of the administration of the Indian Territory. Such amelioration of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. There should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges, and this court should sit within the territory, and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

Another object of pressing moment referred to by the attorney general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway company, on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit.

Eight years ago I urged upon the congress the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

The Postal Service.

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to $75,080,479.04, and the expenditures to $84,324,414.15.

The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continue to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about $8,000,000, should be exceeded by nearly $1,250,000.

The expenditures increase steadily, and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year, depending upon the volume of receipts. The postmaster general states that this deficiency is unnecessary, and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second-class was modified.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on June 30, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1403 over the preceding year. Of these, 3428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds.

The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than $12,300,000, and, under existing legislation, this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year 830 additional domestic money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to $138,793,579.49, an increase of $11,217,145.84.

The postmaster general renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct district supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur.

The report shows most gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the postal service. These consist in the abrogation of steamship subsidy contracts, reletting of mail transportation contracts and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service, amounting in all to $16,619,047.42.

There are now connected with the postoffice establishment 32,661 employes, who are in the classified service. The postmaster general states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

The Navy.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress, and excepting the first-class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized, the appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and 10 or 12 torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battleships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats. The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes.

During the past fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to guard American interests.

In January last, during the Brazilian insurrection, a large fleet was concentrated in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear Admiral Benham in protecting the personal and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed condition afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far-reaching and wholesome influence whenever in like circumstances it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere on behalf of our people in foreign ports. The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary, in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this branch of the service is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency. Young and middle-aged should, before the eve of retirement, be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty.

The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labor at the navy yards is rigidly upheld and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency.

Secretary Smith's Report.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

The total cash receipts for sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $91,981.03 received for Indian lands.

It appears that the appropriation for the current year, on account of special service for the public lands and the timber thereon, is much less than those of previous years and inadequate for an efficient performance of the work. I hope it will not be crippled by insufficient appropriation.

I fully indorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves, and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated.

I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, that a non-partisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final.

Though the condition of the Indians show a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits, or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports, have in many instances never been located on their allotments, and in some cases do not know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated. They are not self-supporting, and they live in camps and spend their time in idleness.

I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly, or at least slowly, and with the utmost caution. In these days, when white agriculturalists and stock raisers of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one we ought not to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually allotted to them.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much toward preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands, and his advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results.

The appropriation for the current year, ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service, amounts to $6,733,003.18, being less by $303,240.64 than the sum appropriated on the same amount for the previous year.

Pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year, on June 30, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows or relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 469,344 are on the roll under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,461.05, leaving unexpended from the sum appropriated $25,205,712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the 30th after the close of the war of the rebellion, must according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

The Census Report.

The completion of the 11th census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $10,365,676.81. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the 11th census will be 25, and they will contain 22,270 printed pages.

Agriculture.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the fiscal year, and makes recommendation for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $600,000. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain.

There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was $951,100. Of that sum $139,500 has been saved. As illustrating the usefulness of this service, it may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year, resulted in detaining safely in port 2305 vessels, valued at $36,283,913, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value. What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved.

The scientific inquiries of the bureau of animal industry have progressed steadily during the year. Much tuberculin and mallein have been furnished to state authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, for the treatment of tuberculosis and glanders.

The recommendation contained in the report of the secretary for 1894, that the vicious system of promiscuous free distribution of its departmental documents be abandoned, is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions and the officers and libraries of states and of the federal government, but from all individuals applying for them, a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required.

Civil Service Reform.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government, as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages.

National Board of Health.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer, charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease.

The Labor Commission.

By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1888, I appointed a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike. Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

The Tariff.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments, if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If, with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws, it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries, and thousands of discharged workingmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat the recommendation that the additional duty of 1-10th of a cent per pound, laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

Plea For Free Ships.

A refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, exhibited a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage.

The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the seas should be turned into American hands. Ship building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment of ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace, and a safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The Bond Issue.

During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced that it became necessary to replenish this reserve, and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period.

But the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and, pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at 5 per cent per annum and maturing 10 years after their issue. I am glad to say that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished, is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold; and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation, now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial depletions of our government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency, by banks claiming such exemption, that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulation notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

TRADEMARK REGISTERED. "Indapo" Made a well Man of Me.

INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS in 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Paresis, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or our agents. SOLD by Ellingwood & Co., Cor. Central & Merrimack Sts., and Carleton & Hovey, 161 Merrimack Street, LOWELL, MASS., and leading druggists elsewhere.

OFFICE TO LET—In THE SUN building. A nice location for a doctor or light professional business. Inquire at THE SUN office.

IN 53d CONGRESS

It Convened Today at the Nation's Capitol.

NO LEGISLATION OF IMPORTANCE EXPECTED.

President's Message the Only Special Feature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Fifty-third congress reassembled today. The congressmen and senators are not arriving with the rush of last year. It is hardly possible that the defeated congressmen, of whom there are a great many, will be in any great hurry to get back, as this is the last session for them. It is believed that quite a number of the defeated members will not make their appearance at all this session unless they have some important local interest which they left undone when they returned to their homes last fall to fix up their political fences.

Aside from the passage of the appropriation bills there will be little important legislation enacted at the reassembling of this short session.

The first official sign of the forthcoming session was the calling of several subcommittees of the house committee on appropriations last week. Chairman Sayers of the house appropriation committee has called a meeting of the committee for tomorrow.

The progress already made by sub-committees has been sufficient to indicate that the pension and fortifications appropriation bills will be ready for submission to the full committee by that time, and it will be their aim to have the house begin its work on the appropriations virtually with the beginning of the session, if so disposed. The remaining bills are expected to be ready to report to the house immediately when it reconvenes after the holidays.

Appropriation Figures.

It is the general opinion that the appropriations to be made at the approaching session will amount in the aggregate to about the same amount appropriated for the present year, in round numbers $492,000,000, and that while there will be no river and harbor bill at the coming session, the necessary expenditures for the carrying on of contracts already made will help to keep the total up to about as high as if there were a separate bill.

The new ships, which will be nearing completion, will also be among the items which will increase the totals, as will the provision for putting the income tax law into operation. On the other hand, smaller payments on account of Indian treaties will probably be necessary, and no appropriation will be required for sugar bounties.

The proposed new treaty between Japan and the United States, which has been signed by Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino of Japan, will be sent to the senate for ratification during this session.

No Regular Program.

Speaker Crisp is quoted as saying: "I don't know what can be done in the way of legislation at this session, but I fear not as much as we should like. It is very important that there should be some legislation on finance. I am not prepared to predict what, if anything, may be done at this session, but it must be apparent to everyone that the present situation should not be permitted to remain long.

"Whatever suggestions the administration has to make will be awaited with great interest. Whether or not Mr. Carlisle will present a proposition which will meet with general approval, no one can say until the message comes in.

"A financial system which puts it in the power of any one to deplete the treasury of gold and to compel the government to increase its interest bearing obligations by the issue of bonds is vicious, and should be corrected as speedily as possible."

"What other measures besides the appropriation bills do you think will probably be acted on this session?"

"It seems to me that there will probably be an effort made to do something with the Nicaragua canal. I am not familiar with all the details of the bill reported by the committee, but think that that or some other measure dealing with this subject is very apt to be acted on.

"Then there are the bankruptcy bill and the anti-option bill, which the senate should dispose of before the close of the session. A number of things may be attempted, but there is no program arranged, and everything depends upon what the general feeling is when we all get together."

LOWELL

Trunk Manufactory

An elephant cannot get along without his trunk, and you will find that you will have almost as much difficulty to get along without a trunk as the elephant—that is if you are rooming out, and like everything else the BEST is the CHEAPEST always, and the best in quality and lowest in price to be found is at

70-72 Middlesex St.

Old Wooden Building.

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N. B.—Repairing is a specialty with us. Work first-class, and low prices is our business motto. Old trunks taken as part payment for new ones.

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Lowell Art Exchange.

Call and see the Oil Paintings by local Artists. We have a large line of Pictures in Etchings, Pastels, Studies, etc. Picture Framing to order. Crayon Portraits, first class work. Call and get prices.

Room 11, Runels' Building, Cor. Bridge and Merk.

Lowell Opera House

--THE--

Stoddard Lectures.

Grand Opening of the Course Tomorrow, Tuesday Ev'ng, at 7.45.

PARIS.

With - Delightful - Illustrations.

Dec. 10, SWITZERLAND.

Dec. 20, ROME.

Dec. 27, NORWAY, (The Land of the Midnight Sun.)

Dec. 31, THE PASSION PLAY.

Reserved Seats, 50, 75, $1; on sale for all lectures.

Thursday, December 6.

The Straightest Steer You Ever Had For a Good Laugh.

HOYT'S A TEXAS STEER.

Regular Prices $1, 75, 50, 35, 25c. Seats on sale Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Music - Hall.

Thomas & Watson, Lessees and Managers.

Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 3rd.

SPECIAL DIME Matinee Every Day, Except Monday.

Regular Saturday Matinee at 2.30.

WAITE'S COMEDY CO.

Premium Band and Orchestra.

Special Scenery, New Comedies, Funny Comedians, and Charming Soubrettes.

Change of Bill Every Performance.

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Choice, Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour, the best in the city.

Great Removal Sale.

We are about to remove to more commodious quarters and find it necessary to close out our present stock of Harnesses of every description. The greatly reduced prices will place our stock within reach of everybody in need of Harnesses. Have leased for a term of years the "Old Brook Stand," established in 1827.

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248 DUTTON ST.,

Practical Plumbers

AND

Sanitary Engineers.

Also Steam, Gas and Water Fitters. We also carry a large line of Gas Fixtures at lowest prices.

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Or some of our Scotch or Irish Whiskies.

Choice Wines and Liquors, Beers and Ales,

The Golden Sheaf

55 Middle Street, Parker's Block, near Palmer St. Telephone 452-3. Open 6.30

MULLIN & WINSLOW,

Dealers in

COAL

At Summer Prices

1018 Gorham Street.

Telephone 81-6.

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow; colder; strong northwest winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain or snow; colder; northwest gales on the coast.

LOCAL NEWS.

The storm yesterday gave many men employment.

Business is steadily improving on the corporations.

Miss Maud E. Paradis has gone on a concert tour to Philadelphia.

The slippery sidewalks, Saturday evening, gave many good people a fall.

There will be plenty of working space on the floor of the new post office.

Bids for the new post office furniture were opened in Washington today.

Mrs. W. H. White and Mrs. Norcross have returned from a trip to the west.

Mrs. George W. Raynes of Sherman street entertained the X. Y. club, Friday.

There is an increase in the number of applications for relief by the poor department.

The foreign money order business at the post office, in the way of Christmas trade, has begun.

Mrs. Twiss and Miss Lillian Twiss of Chelmsford are homeward bound from their European trip.

Sec'y Smith of the board of trade believes a uniform charter bill for cities will be introduced in the new legislature.

The old fashioned letter boxes are being replaced by the new style. All boxes will be painted bright red, hereafter.

The Lawrence Athletics disappointed the Lowell Internationals by not appearing Saturday afternoon for the foot ball match on Dracut oval.

Mill owners who are not complying with the law relating to illiterate minors attending schools should take heed lest they have to explain.

Sprained His Ankle.

William Kennedy, an employe of the Electric Light company, slipped and fell on Willow street yesterday afternoon and sprained his ankle. He resides at 57 Willow street.

Concerts at North Billerica.

The Talbot Mills band is preparing programs for three concerts at Talbot Memorial hall, during the winter, the first to be given Dec. 14th. A chorus of fifty school boys will be one of the features.

Intended Bride Was Nervous.

One applicant who received a marriage license at the city clerk's office three months ago called at the office Saturday afternoon to have it renewed. From a comment made by the applicant it is thought the marriage arranged for three months ago was postponed because of some objection by the intended bride.

Milk Producers Elect Directors.

The Lowell Co-operative Milk association held an adjourned meeting in the board of trade rooms Saturday, and a big discussion was held over the election of the directors, who were decided upon as follows: Messrs. F. R. Cutter, Daniel Gage, Wm. L. Gordon, Enoch Foster, Philip J. Connell, Percy P. Perham, Daniel Marshall, A. L. Barker and George W. Trull. J. E. Gibson was chosen treasurer. The executive committee was reelected.

The treasurer's report showed progress and a healthy condition.

Lecture on Self Improvement.

The Young Men's Catholic Literary society met yesterday afternoon and John W. McEvoy, Esq., delivered a very interesting and entertaining lecture upon "self-improvement."

He could make no better choice of a subject, and during his remarks, he commanded the closest attention. The members evidenced the greatest interest in what the speaker said, and at the conclusion Mr. McEvoy was tendered a vote of thanks.

The literary exercises included a piano solo by Charles Courser, and recitations by William Regan, James Hennessy and Thomas McCann. Rev. Fr. Burke delivered a few remarks. The society decided to organize a glee club, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

BOWLING NEWS.

The Bankers' bowling tournament at Les Miserables' alleys will close this week.

Members of the Lowell and Highland councils, Royal Arcanum, are talking of having a bowling game.

The Vesper team including Goulding in the place of Hood, bowled against a so-called All-Massachusetts team, Saturday night, winning by a score of 2396 to 2394. Goulding made 527.

AT THE MATHEWS'.

Fine Concert Given Last Evening by Institute Talent.

The Sunday evening entertainment at the Mathew Temperance Institute hall attracted an audience that packed the hall. The majority of those present were young people and they were treated to an exceptionally fine program.

It was expected that Councilman Curtin would read a paper on an interesting subject but was unable to do so. He will speak at the next meeting.

Last evening's program included vocal selections by Misses Margaret McCaffrey, Josephine Morrissey, Messrs. Patrick Coppinger, Michael Gorman; recitation, Miss Hattie Fox; trombone solo, Master Gleason of St. Patrick's Cadet band and corner solo by John Hanlon. Rev. Fr. McManus delivered an address. The various numbers were well rendered.

MASSACHUSETTS COTTON MILLS

Will Not Build a Mill in the South But Will Lease One Built by Other Parties.

The change in the plans of the Massachusetts cotton mills in respect to building a new mill in the South is due to the fact that a majority of the stockholders failed to assent to the increase of stock proposed three months ago, many claiming that the capitalization was already large enough.

It has therefore been arranged to organize a new company which will build the mill in the South and lease it to the Massachusetts cotton mill at a rental of 6 per cent. per annum on its share capital for 100 years clear of taxes and all other charges.

The Massachusetts company will have the right to purchase the southern mill at cost at the end of 10 years, but during the first 10 years one-half the net profits of the new mill shall go to a sinking fund, which may be used in this purchase by the Massachusetts company.

Stockholders of the Massachusetts Cotton Mill company will have the right to subscribe for the stock of the new concern at par in the proportion of one share for each three shares of Massachusetts cotton mill stock held.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

If nervous, try Old Hundred cigar.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Before buying a piano call in and try the pianos at Downing's, 182 Merrimack street.

E. A. Wilson, coal dealer, is selling coal at lowest cash prices; call at 51 Merrimack street.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

The finest photos in the city are to be found at Lonpret's studio, Mansur block, Central street.

A true, life-like photo is something everybody admires. Marion makes that kind. Visit his studio in Barristers' hall and have a sitting made.

Col. James M. Varnum of New York appointed paymaster general, with rank of brigadier general on the staff of Gov-elect Morton, is a native of Dracut.

Laborers Take Warning.

We have reduced the price of coal for your benefit. Buy your coal of D. W. Horne & Son, 15 Central street.

£ Xmas Remittance £.

For Christmas drafts payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all over Europe. Call at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street; English sovereigns bought and sold.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Short Story About Waite's Comedy Company Booked for Music Hall This Week—Stoddard and the Texas Steer.

At Music hall this week will be seen a big company of musicians and comedians, which is widely known in the west and which is making its first trip through the east. James L. Waite, the manager, is one of the best known theatrical men west of the Alleghanies, and when popular priced organizations were first demanded fourteen years ago he got together a company of clever people and started on the circuit. So successful was his innovation that he never could reach the Atlantic seaboard, each year his company being increased in size and strengthened until its reputation was known to every theatre patron from the North to Texas. Mr. Waite claims to have in his Premium band and orchestra the best travelling organization in the country. Besides the company he carries his own scenery and equipment. His recent engagements in Springfield and Manchester have given him a remarkable introduction and the week's attraction here is highly recommended.

The Cream of Minstrelsy.

It can be said without reserve that Primrose & West's two performances Saturday were the best in the minstrel line given here for years. From the opening to the closing act the program excelled any ever put together. The minstrel company seemed to be the strongest Messrs. Primrose & West have taken out. Financially the engagement here was successful.

Stoddard's Paris Lecture.

Remember that John L. Stoddard begins lecturing promptly at 7. 45 on Paris tomorrow evening. Get your tickets ahead of time in order to avoid confusion. Be in your seats before the lights go out. There are still many good seats on sale both for the course and for single lectures.

The Texas Steer.

Of the many satires C. H. Hoyt has written that of The Texas Steer announced for Thursday evening at the Opera house, is the best. It deals with congressional life and is full of life from start to finish.

Prince Pro Tem.

If you are going to the opera Saturday get your tickets early

NO DISTURBANCE.

Oates and Kolb Each Took the Oath of Office as Governor of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—Captain Reuben Kolb took the oath of office as governor at a lawyer's down town, and afterward walked to the Capitol. A crowd of a few score farmers followed him. He was admitted to the grounds like any citizen. Kolb made no effort to enter the building. A squad of police guarded the steps, and a company of cavalry occupied the grounds.

COLONEL OATES.

No excitement prevailed, and no disturbance occurred. Kolb subsequently made a speech, but was not permitted to enter the Capitol building. Everything was quiet. There were no unusual crowds on the street, and no bands of armed men.

A number of military companies arrived in the morning to take part in the inauguration. The inauguration procession, headed by Governor Jones and Governor-Elect Oates, started at 11:30, and Governor Oates took the oath at noon at the Capitol, in the presence of the legislature.

Kolb's address was delivered from the top of a wagon drawn up near the sidewalk opposite the Capitol grounds, and was listened to by not over 200 people. Kolb sent a message to the governor's office to learn what would occur if he made a speech inside the capitol grounds.

He was informed by the governor's private secretary that he would be arrested and put in the city jail. Kolb then came himself to Governor Jones and received the same information. At the close of his speech he disappeared.

Louis Alexander.

Importer and tailor, 65 Central street, is a first class practical cutter of long experience in the New York houses. Is up with the times and guarantees satisfaction. Fall importations now ready.

Horses With Records.

Working horses as well as driving horses receive the strictest attention at Merrimack stable, 478 Merrimack street. Board $4 per week. Horses stabled for the winter.

You Should Have One

of those glass pitchers we are giving away with a pound of our high grade Tea. See samples in show windows. Dickson Bros., 68 Merrimack street.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 455-4.

OH! IF I ONLY HAD HER Complexion! Why it is easily obtained. Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

THE REAL ALTRURIAN COLONY.

A New Co-operative Community in California.

Hopeful Souls to Whom All In the Outside World Are Anarchists—What a Reporter Saw and Heard Where the Brotherhood of Man Is Believed to be Possible.

I have traveled to Altruria. It is not such a mysterious journey as it sounds. I left San Francisco at 7:40 in the morning, and at 11:45 on the same day I was in the land of the impossible. There is no money in that land and no competition. There is neither wealth there nor poverty, and every man takes his brother's hand and says, "We will not work against each other, but for each other."

There are a lot of strange ideas, strange customs and strange promises in Altruria, and the strangest part of the whole thing is that it's a real place, as real as Petaluma or Santa Rosa and almost as easy to reach. I went up there the other day.

"There," said the moon faced boy who drove, "there's your mill. These folks you want is campin som'ers round here, I guess."

The mill has not been used for some time, and the great wheel is colored a tender grayish green with young lichens. We heard voices inside the mill-room, and we went in. A tall, strong man with a heavy gray beard was climbing a narrow stairway, carrying something on his back. "Put it in the corner of the room," said a woman's voice from the top of the ladder. A man stepped out of the shadow as we entered.

"We are looking for the Altrurians," I said.

"Well," said the man who stepped out of the shadow, "you've found 'em. I'm one of 'em."

"Where is your settlement?" I began.

The man laughed.

"There isn't any here yet," he said, "but there will be tomorrow. We're just moving in. The women folks are all at the house. I'll take you down there if you say so."

I did say so, and we started off down a way that was half road and half path. The man trudged along with a sturdy tread. He was good to look at, in his way. He was strong and in the prime of his manhood, though his thick hair was touched with white here and there. His shrewd, courageous blue eyes were bright and kindly, and they made me think somehow of the eyes of a very happy, very young person, who is expecting something pleasant to happen every minute. He didn't quite like the idea of visitors, and he made no attempt to disguise his feeling, although he was perfectly civil. "There's nothing to see," he said, looking first at the artist, then at me. "We're just like other folks, and we move just like 'em. We haven't any religious creed in particular, and no peculiar dress. And you won't find any interesting cranks. We are everyday fellows tired of living in anarchy."

I was a little surprised at the word anarchy, and I suppose I looked surprised, for his keen blue eyes twinkled, and he said:

"Oh, yes; I call you an anarchist! You don't know it, but that's what you are. I guess that's what most people are nowadays, every one fighting for himself and believing that that's the only right and proper way to live. Well, we got tired of living that way, and we've come off here in the valley to see how we can manage by trying to help each other. We're going to run things on what we think is a perfectly fair and square business basis. I'm going to help my neighbor, and I'm going to expect my neighbor to help me."

We came suddenly in sight of a little clearing. A long, low house stood in a beautiful little valley at the foot of the sloping hills.

It was moving day at the long, low house. There was no doubt of that. The porch was covered with boxes and barrels and bundles. There was a big wheelbarrow full of dishes standing near the steps, and stoves and beds and chairs were heaped in quite a little mountain around the door. A wagon stood at the end of the house, and two or three men were unloading it. A man toiled up a little rise of ground with a pail of water in each hand.

"Smells like dinner," said the man who came out of the shadow. Two men were chopping wood near the kitchen door. A toddling child wandered out of the door just as we approached. "Look out for these chips, Dot," cried one of the men who was chopping. A woman ran out and caught up the child. "Dear me," she cried, giving it something that was half a shake and half a hug. "You can think of more ways to get hurt." "Ugh, ugh," said the baby, imitating her father and striking her mother's knee as if she, too, were chopping.

"Ladies," said the man who had brought us, "here's some company." The woman put the baby down and tried to look delighted, but she was as dismayed as an everyday housekeeper. "We're all cluttered up," she said. "You'll have to excuse us."

I sat down on the clothesbasket, and the artist went out and sat in a swing which dangled from the big oak trees in front of the house.

"We came yesterday," said the woman, "and we're only just getting settled. There are 17 of us here now—17 grown folks, I mean. There are nine children. We're only the advance guard, you know. We're going to get things started, and the rest will gradually come. We married folks are all living in the house now, a room apiece for each family, and the single men are camping out up in the mill, but that won't last long. There's a house or two up the valley that we can use in a day or two, but in a little while we'll have our own houses. Each family can plan its own.

"I know how mine's going to look already. I've planned my kitchen to a dot. Any one that doesn't want to keep house can live in the hotel. We're going to build a hotel up there on the slope. There's a hot spring there, you know, and some of our members who don't live in the colony can come here instead of going to a summer resort. We're going to take this house away and turn all this land here into gardens. There's lots of water everywhere, you see. Oh, we'll show people how to be comfortable in a very little while."

"You have the money, then, to begin with?"

"Oh, yes; we have money, but we're not going to have it long. We don't believe in it. Of course when you start an entirely new idea it takes time to get things regulated. We won't need much money to build houses here, though. We have carpenters and paper hangers and plumbers among us, and just as soon as we get the old mill to going we will cut the lumber from our own trees, and there you are! We may have to buy a few nails from the outside world, but that's about all. In a few years we won't have to buy even that, we'll make our own nails. We're going to take care of ourselves here. There won't be any rent to pay or any gas bill to meet, and the first of the month will be the same as any other day in Altruria."

"I understand about the rent," I said. "You own this land together, all of you people, and you will all own your own houses, but the gas, now, and the coal—how about the first of the month when the coal bill comes in?"

The little woman laughed. "I know how you feel," she said. "I thought the same as you do till I studied the thing up. You're so used to money that you don't believe you can get along without it. You can. About coal, now. We've found some coal in the bed of the creek, and we're going to prospecting some day. The gas we'll make ourselves. If we shouldn't find coal—well, I'd have to explain our whole system to explain that, and I guess I'll call Mr. Nelson to do that. I promised to help about dinner."

Mr. Nelson was chopping wood, but he laid down his ax and came up to the porch when he was called.

"Mr. Nelson," I said, "how are you going to get your coal and your tea and sugar and things without any money?"

"We have a store in the city," he said in the manner of one who says a thing he has said many times before, "a co-operative store. We will raise vegetables, and we are going to have chickens and eggs and fruit and by and by shoes and other things to dispose of.

"Now, a man who works in the shoeshop, say, take him for example. Suppose there are ten men in the shoeshop and you're one of them. Now, at the end of the month you own one-tenth of the shoes that have been made during the month. You get a check which calls for the value of one-tenth of those shoes. Not a bank check—we don't want to hear of banks—but the Altrurian check, which will be honored in our store. If you need coal, you'll get coal, and if you need sugar you'll get sugar. Don't you see?"

"About that one-tenth," I said. "If I should work faster or longer than the rest and make more shoes, what then? My check would have to call for more than one-tenth of the value of the shoes, of course."

"Of course not," said Mr. Nelson. "All our people are equal. We will have no rich and no poor. If we did your way and gave you more things because you worked longer than the rest, we'd be going right into anarchy again. You'd be getting rich, if not in money, then in goods, and that wouldn't do."

"But if I made better shoes than the others?"

"You would know that you were doing good work and that would make you happy."

"But I would get no more than the poorest workman of the lot?"

"No more. If the poorest workman was very poor, we'd put him at something he could do well. If he was a poor workman because he was careless or lazy, we'd put him out of Altruria."

"Then, as I understand it, ability counts for nothing in Altruria. The man who edits a paper and the man who digs drains get the same reward?"

"He gets the same reward. Only the man who digs drains works shorter hours because the work is harder."

"That is very well for the drain digger," muttered the artist from the swing, "but it's a little hard on the editor."

The man who was washing his hands said: "Folks make the funniest objections to Altrurian ideas. A friend of mine was laboring with me the other day, and he said: 'Why, it's all nonsense. What if one of you fellows should want to go to Europe, and his share wasn't enough so he could, and you wouldn't let him rustle and get money enough on his own hook, what then?' I just looked at him. He had on an old hat that had been brushed until it was bald, and I knew that he didn't have $100 in the world.

"'Look here,' I said, 'why don't you go to Europe?'"

In the midst of the laugh which followed this sally the dinner bell rang.

"Come in and have some dinner with us," said a bright faced, live woman, bustling to the door. "It's kind of a picnic dinner. We've had to cook it as best we could, but I guess you'll make out."

We went into a low, old fashioned room, where the tables were set, and sat down to a good, substantial, old fashioned midday dinner. There were fried steak and turnips, and potatoes and cabbage, and pickles and coffee, and some very good jelly and preserves.

At the head of my table sat a man with a face of marked intelligence. He looked like a professional man of some sort. Next to him sat a well featured, smooth faced young man who might have been a successful real estate dealer from his appearance. The rest of the men looked like mechanics of the better class and farmers. They were all intelligent, and they all had wide open, earnest eyes, so much alike in a certain expression of candor that they all looked as if they might belong to one big family.

"Altruria is a good place for women," said the bustling little woman, pausing on her way to the kitchen for a plate of fresh bread. "We don't think washing is women's work. It's too heavy, so it's to be done by men and machinery. A woman has an equal voice with her husband in the management of affairs, and a woman who brings up a family of children gets her share of the association's property, just as her husband gets his share for making shoes."

"She doesn't get a bit more for nursing a lot of children through all their whooping cough and measles, and worrying herself sick over 'em, than her husband does for sitting still and putting good uppers on to good soles, and that," said the man who had had his say about the drain digger, "doesn't seem quite fair. But then, you see," he went on as he passed the artist a dish of preserves, "she gets her happiness out of her work. No worry, no fretting over old age coming or sickness, no envy or hate or what the anarchists call competition. Every one will have his own work to do—work that he can do—and he can go on in peace and happiness and know that he's going to grow old as the trees and the animals grow old—without an anxiety or a care. When he's past work, he can sit still and watch Altruria grow and grow until all the world shall be Altruria."

The artist and I climbed up a steep hill crowned with vines and looked out upon the world. We saw the neat little villages spread out like a map under our feet. In the distance the bay shone like a silver shield, and we knew that across the silver shield lay the great, busy, teeming city, with its misery and its wealth, its sorrows and its joys, its envy, its hate and all its uncharitableness, and we looked down into Altruria and the men trying to rub the lichens off the green old wheel of the mill, and we wondered if the old, old wheel would turn to this new music they had brought with them out of "anarchy."—San Francisco Examiner.

Value of Labor Unions.

On the whole, I am firmly convinced that organization is necessary for the highest interests of the man. Capital is organized, and it is necessary to organize labor, not for the sake of the laborer contending against his employer, but in order that he may be able to secure a fair return for that which he has to sell—his labor.

The labor unions are of great value to workingmen for the educational influence which is promoted. They are also of immense service in enabling workingmen to take the part they should in securing fair legislation. Workingmen possess great power through the ballot, and if it were wisely used in favor of their real interests much good could be accomplished for themselves and for the community.—Rev. W. J. Nichols.

The Land For the People.

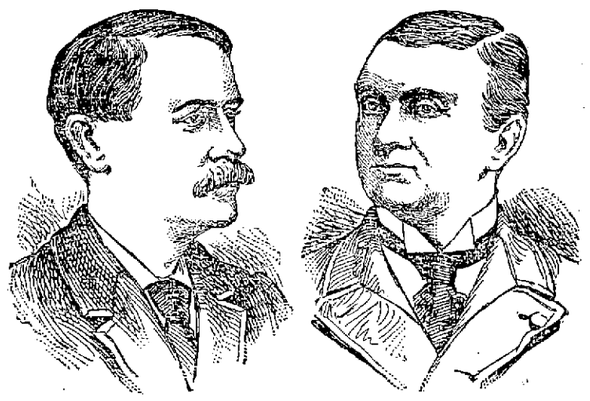
Why does the People's Party declare against the monopolization of land for speculative purposes and demand that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands owned by aliens be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only?

There have been given by corrupted congresses to the railroads of the country 191,000,000 acres of our public land without a penny of recompense. The railroads now own about 172,000,000 acres; owned by aliens, 62,000,000. These 234,000,000 acres, which is almost as much as the available land now owned by the government, the Populists would reclaim and hold for homes for American citizens. One alien landlord, Lord Scully, owns 2,000,000 acres of the best farm lands of Illinois, from which he derives a yearly rental of $200,000 from his tenant farmers. No American ought to be compelled to pay rent to a foreigner for the use of part of the soil of his own country. Such a condition is deadly poison to patriotism.

JARB.

Missionary Meetings.

The carpenters of Detroit propose having a series of missionary meetings. They will be educational and at the same time something on the social order, as the wives of the members will participate.



ALSTON G. DAYTON. JAMES A. CONNELLY.

THEY DEFEATED FAMOUS CONGRESSMEN.

The man who defeated Congressman William L. Wilson in the second district of West Virginia was Alston G. Dayton. James A. Connelly, who retired William L. Springer, of Illinois, is a veteran with a good war record and a prominent lawyer.

A LIQUOR WAR

Opened in Manchester by the Police on Sunday.

At Manchester, yesterday, 13 seizures were made by the police, including two drug stores and the leading saloon. Two prominent places of questionable resort were raided.

It is said the number of saloons in this city have already been reduced from 400 to less than 200. The present activity is due to the effect of the recent Mills revival meetings.

Central Labor Union Officers.

The semi-annual election of officers and the installation of new delegates was to have taken place at the meeting of the Central Labor union yesterday but only delegates representing the cigarmakers, building laborers, granite cutters and Textile No. 68 were present. The officers elected for six months were: President, L. W. Weeks, cigarmakers'; vice president, Thomas Mahan, textile 68; treasurer, Amos Kendall, granite cutters'; financial secretary, Daniel Moynahan, building laborers'; recording secretary, A. McCullough, granite cutters. Election of other officers was put over to another meeting.

It was voted to donate $100 to the aid of the Faulkner strikers.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Ladies:—
The Secret
Of a
Fair Face
Is a
Beautiful
Skin.
Sulphur Bitters
Will give you
A lovely
Complexion.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

JOHN J. COSGROVE,
—DEALER IN—
HAY AND GRAIN
Best Quality at Lowest Prices.
No. 478 Merrimack Street.

MILLINERY.
Where shall I get my new hat? Why, at the
TEMPLE OF DESIGN,
Of course, where you are sure to get the newest and choicest Millinery at the lowest possible prices.
The Temple of Design.
14 and 16 Merr'ck Square, Runels' Block.

FALL MILLINERY,
Miss Sarah Cahill.
New Store, New Goods, New Ideas, and in fact the Latest in Millinery, at the beautiful new store at
113 GORHAM STREET,
Just above the new Post Office. The display of Novelties is quite remarkable.
You are cordially invited to call. Be sure and inquire for our prices.
MISS SARAH CAHILL, 113 Gorham Street.

When In Need of Real Fine
MILLINERY
Call at the New Store of
ABBIE M. SMITH
Where the most complete assortment of Novelties and Exquisite Trimmings may be found. All New Goods.
175 Merrimack St., Welles' Block.
MRS. M. E. DUDLEY, Assistant.
Fine Mourning a Specialty.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Not Sent by Li.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 3.—Envoy Detring, who visited Japan for the purpose of negotiating peace, and whose mission proved a failure, the prime minister declining to meet him, has written a private letter to the prime minister denying that he was sent to Japan by Li Hung Chang.

Treaty Should Be Fully Observed.

ATHENS, Dec. 3.—The Armenian committee here has presented to the ministers of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty a petition recounting the Sassoun outrages, and imploring the powers referred to not to allow article 61 of the Berlin treaty to remain ineffective.

Blame Laid on Firebugs.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3.—The Charity hospital, situated just outside the city limits, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, $50,000. No lives were lost. Firebugs are believed to be the cause of the conflagration.

Oil Stove Exploded.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—By the explosion of an oil stove at 19 North square, Lugi Roma and his daughter Louisa, aged 8, were burned to death. Other occupants of the building were got safely out by the aid of fire escapes.

Took Her Own Life.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Abby Hillgrove, aged 63, committed suicide by hanging herself from a bedpost with a pillow case. She was insane.

Disastrous Explosion of Forcite.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—Three persons were killed and 20 injured by an explosion in a forcite factory at Canillile. The building was blown to atoms.

O'Donnell & Gilbride.

More Good News! Another Low Price Sale. More Wonderful Selling.

Carpets at 67c. on the Dollar!

A POSITIVE MARK-DOWN AND CLEARANCE SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CARPETS

BEGINS -:- TODAY.

We place on sale today $20,000 worth of high-grade Carpets, at prices lower than the most inferior goods are offered for elsewhere. Our motive for this sale is to reduce our mammoth stock prior to January 1st, and fit ourselves to buy our Spring Stock under the new tariff schedules. Hence! A total eclipse of all previous efforts of all former sales, of all former prices.

2500 yds Lowell Ingrains, for this sale only,	- -	49c a yd
4000 yds Ex. Super Ingrains, Cotton Carpet,	- -	35c a yd
2200 yds Cotton Carpet, for this sale only,	- -	23c a yd
3500 yds Best Quality Tapestry, for this sale only	- -	77c a yd
2900 yds Good Quality Tapestry, for this sale only,	-	59c a yd
1500 yds 5-Frame Brussells, for this sale only,	- -	93c a yd
2200 yds Best Quality Brussells, for this sale only,		98c a yd

China and Japan Mattings

A week of Glorious Bargain Prices. Come and get the benefit of our prudent buying and reckless selling.

40 rolls of fine matting,	(for this sale only) - -	10c a yard.
50 rolls of fine matting,	" " " " - - -	12c a yard.
45 rolls of fine Matting,	" " " " - - -	15c a yard.
75 rolls of Cotton Warp Mattin g	" " " " - - - -	32c a yard.

Lace Draperies.

If ever you intend buying Lace Draperies, now is the time, and our store the place. The past week we secured about $6500 worth of draperies, at a mere fraction of their cost to make. The cause of the sacrifice on the part of the manufacturer, was on account of slight imperfections which will be scarcely perceptible when hung. The stock consists principally of Irish Point, Nottingham and Scotch Laces, and will be offered in this sale at prices which must command Speedy Sale. Come in and see them.

Portieres, Lambrequin, Materials, Fringes, Muslins, etc., will be offered in this sale at greatly reduced prices.

Have You Seen The Mermaid?

On last Friday and Saturday, over 10,000 people viewed the Mermaid on exhibition in our Palmer street window. It's a wonderful curio and will be exhibited a few days longer. Come down and see it.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE.

1894. - CHRISTMAS - 1894.

MOIR BROS. & CO.,

119, 121 and 123 MERRIMACK ST.

THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 6th.

Occurs the Grand Opening of Our

SUBTERRANEAN - CAVERNS,

With the Grandest Assortment of Holiday Goods, Toys, Dolls, Books, Games, Celluloid Boxes, etc., Christmas Cards and Booklets, etc.

And in fact everything for old and young, rich and poor. Our assortment this year eclipses all our former efforts, and we can assure our customers that our stock is entirely NEW; not a single piece left from last season to show you, as we make it a point to close out everything.

Everything New. Everything Novel.

All the latest ideas of the toymaker's art. All the latest and prettiest Dolls, including the popular 'Papa and Mamma' speaking dolls. All the newest things in Juvenile Books. All the latest and swift selling games, from the best publishers. Everything in New Christmas Cards and Booklets. Be sure and visit our store Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and see our new Holiday Department

The Subterranean Caverns, the Acknowledged Home of Santa Claus